

Awful Disaster

NEARLY 150,000 KILLED

One of the worst catastrophes which has ever overtaken any part of the human race, and the most serious, that has occurred in nearly a century, came Monday morning to Southern Italy and Sicily, which are in many ways the garden of the world. A tremendous earthquake, accompanied by a volcanic eruption, and followed by a wave thirty-five feet high running in from the sea and fires every where that the wave did not reach, killed between 100,000 and 150,000 human beings, and wiped from the face of the earth dozens of towns and two large cities. In that beautiful, wealthy luxuriant country which, on Sunday was as happy and fertile and charming as any in the world, there is today nothing but ruin, desolation and death in a hundred horrible forms.

Following the disaster, came, as always does come, famine. There is no food, no shelter, no way to get warmth or to cook. People, what is left of happy families, are living in caves. Men who were rich Sunday are dying today for lack of bread. All railroads have been destroyed and it is almost impossible to get food to the sufferers, the Italy is doing its best. And now pestilence is beginning to appear, and another horror will be added to the misery which has overwhelmed the people.

The first warning of the impending danger came with a low rumble about five o'clock Monday morning. A moment later the shocks began, but nothing accurate has yet been received as to how many they were, or how they felt. All that is known is that cities seemed to ruin, houses every where disappeared in dust clouds, and that when the shocks had passed thousands were lying mangled and dead or dying in the ruins of their homes. And then, along the shores of the beautiful sparkling sea, came death in a new form. A wave thirty-five feet high rushed far up on the land. Great ships in the harbors were carried miles, sometimes, and when the waters receded, left high and dry. Human beings pinned in the ruins were drowned like rats and those who had fled to the streets to escape death from falling walls, met death from the wall of water, or were sucked, struggling back into the ocean. Over five hundred vessels were lost—many of them with all on board.

And, where there was no water, came the worse horror of fire. Flames began to break out in the ruins. Soon whole cities were blazing—in one city, where there have had been fifty thousand inhabitants, only a few people are left alive—it was almost impossible to help those imprisoned in the ruins, and they, too died in the seething flames.

Then came theft and murder. The jails were destroyed and a flood of criminals turned loose. The police forces were in some places almost destroyed—law officers were busy saving the remnants of their own families—and crime reigned supreme. Dead and dying were stripped of every valuable and those helpless but not dead were made so. Some attempted resistance, and there was fighting up and down the corpse-filled streets. Helpless women and children, seeking their dear ones in the ruins, were not spared—men showing themselves less merciful than Nature had been.

Then followed starvation, and then pestilence. Troops have been sent in and the country is now under their control, but the fighting and stealing are not yet over, and the misery and suffering cannot be over for weeks.

If we had no independence, we should always be running the risk of the most degraded kind of despotism—the despotism of the party boss and the party machine.

The greatest danger is that a man will be a servile tool of the "boss" or "machine" of his own party, in which case he can very rarely indeed be a good public servant. An ideal machine has for its officers men of the marked force, cunning and unscrupulousness, and for its common soldiers men who may be either corrupt or moderately honest, but who must be of low intelligence.

That man is a dangerous citizen who so far mistakes means for ends as to become servile in his devotion to his party, and afraid to leave it when the party goes wrong.—Theodore Roosevelt.

THINGS TO THINK OF

I know not what shall befall me
As I enter another year,
But the past is safe in God's keeping,
The future His mercy shall clear;
And what looks dark in the distance
May brighten as I draw near.

Greatly begin! though thou have
Time for but a line, be that sublime.
Not failure, but low aim is crime.

Let nothing disturb thee, nothing
Affright thee. All things are passing,
God never changeth. Patient endurance
Attaineth to all things. Who
God possesseth in nothing is wanting.
Alone God sufficeth.

Forgetting the things which are behind.

Let us press toward the mark.
I am not bound to win but I am
Bound to be true.—A. Lincoln.

No life can be pure in its purpose
And strong in its strife and all life
Not be purer and stronger thereby.—
Owen Meredith.

Every road I take joins the highway
That leads to Thee.

IN WASHINGTON

Congress in Recess, Little Activity—
Tariff Bill Will Provide for De-
creased Duties and Reciprocity—
Labor Leaders Hot.

Washington, D. C.,
Dec. 28, 1908.

This has been a comparatively dull week in Washington, for Congress has been in recess, and many of the officials have been away for Christmas. The Departments are pretty empty, and business has been going on only enough to keep the government running in a sort of way.

The most important happening of the week has been the sentencing of the labor leaders to jail for contempt of court. This has aroused any amount of discussion, and will probably continue to do so. Most men except the most rabid of the labor leaders, admit that the men did wrong in violating the injunction in the first place, and they have practically admitted it by announcing that they will give up the black list they are now carrying until the matter has been decided by the courts. A good many men, feel, however, that the sentences imposed are pretty severe, and some say that no capitalists have ever been imprisoned, in a similar case, and that therefore it is unjust to punish these men. However, the capitalists who were attacked in the same way by the same men a few years ago because of their blacklist, obeyed the courts order, and so the one parallel case does not count for much. If anything it shows to the credit of the capitalists.

The laboring men are making all kinds of political threats, and do not seem to remember that as recently as last fall, it was proved that the American people do not want a labor trust to rule any more than a money trust. The chief trouble with the labor leaders seems to be that they think that they are a sort of sacred elephant, and ought not to have to wait their turn and take their chances and obey the law like other men. Often, instead of trying to prove their case is right, they simply explain how many votes they control—which is very poor argument for the American people.

Less exciting, but far more important, has been the leaking out of the general plan for the revision of the tariff. The bill, as now being drawn up, will provide for general reductions, especially in leather and steel goods, and also for a 25 per cent. penalty which can be applied to nations that do not give us the best treatment. The revenue will be increased by taxes on coffee and other luxuries. The House leaders have announced that they will not stand for any foolishness by the Senate, which dearly loves to change the bill around. It is safe to say that if the bill goes through on the lines now planned, there will be very general satisfaction and that nobody will be able to doubt that the party has kept its pledge to the full.



LINCOLN AS A BOY STUDYING

New Years Day 1909.

To Berea Students:

I wish to send to every one Berea's New Year's greeting and God-speed.

And I wish to urge every student of recent years to come back and finish some one of the many courses which Berea College offers. Some of you have been out of school for a term, or a year, or even longer. Do not forget that an education is, next to religion, one's best possession.

A degree or diploma from Berea College will be worth more to you than any other piece of writing in the world. Come back and get one.

Faithfully Yours,
Woodell Frost.

THE ITALIAN DISASTER.

It is one of the beautiful things of our Christian Faith that it has made of all men one great brotherhood, so that in the suffering and misery which has smitten Southern Italy, the sympathy and compassion of the whole civilized world go out to the unfortunate in a way which is impossible under any other faith, and which is at once wonderful in spirit and wonderfully helpful in practice. From the whole world, today, not only sympathy, but its visible expression in the shape of money and offerings and help of all kinds are going forward with the full strength of all our marvelous modern machinery, to relieve and save and cure.

All creeds and all nations join together to send this help. We, here, should not be without our share in the great work and from our safety and comfort should be willing and glad to spare at least a little for the sake of those who are suffering thru no fault of their own. Let churches and lodges and private citizens prove in this emergency that their professions of brotherly love are real, and do a brother's share. Contributions for the work should be sent to the Red Cross, at Louisville, or Washington, D. C.

NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS.

There is a widespread custom of getting up a fine looking set of "good resolutions" on New Year's Day, and taking a great deal of moral comfort in the fact that one is good enough to intend to do right. The resolutions usually fade in a few days, leaving their maker no better off, and perhaps a little worse for having failed again. Also, he is likely to get a habit of waiting till New Year's to start a reform, and then find that he has so many that he can't carry but a few of them—sometimes he gets discouraged and drops the whole lot. Any how, he has kept on doing what he knew to be wrong all the time, and that helps make it harder to start right. Every man, who is really a man, and every true woman, start their reforms when they find they need them, and do not dally with vices by saying, "Well, we will reform New Year's."

But there is another sense in which it is a good thing to use New Year's day as a reform period—and that is when the reform comes not because we set out to reform on that day, but because we take stock of ourselves then, and find the flaws that we have overlooked in the rush of the last year's life. Most of us are too busy to look over our accounts with ourselves and our consciences as often as we ought to, and it is good to have some one day to do it in.

And, alas, when we do get at the job, what a lot of things we find to change, after all! When we get at it that way, New Year's resolutions amount to something—but the more such New Years a man can have in each year, the better it will be for him, and for his friends, too. A man ought to be reforming himself all the time, but if he cannot do it, why, it is better than nothing to do it just once a year. Only, what a poor apology for real effort that annual spurt is, and how likely it is to become simply a farce!

Thousandsticks, the Hyden weekly newspaper, and its enterprising editor, Mr. Chappell, are to be congratulated on the special boom edition got out last week. The paper is full of good things, and considering the conditions under which it was gotten out, is a remarkable production. It ought to help a great deal in the boom which is coming to Leslie County.

Now that Christmas is over, it is time to stop and remember that Christ's great work was not in being born, but in living, and that while we can celebrate His birth on only one day, we can and should celebrate His life by living right the other three hundred and sixty four days of every year.

Ten killing in Kentucky to celebrate the birth of the Prince of Peace! All for whiskey, too! Just think what that shows about our Christianity and civilization.

LINCOLN'S SCHOOLING

Abraham Lincoln never had what boys of our day and time would call a fair chance. He walked four and one-half miles to school for a few months. His mother taught him a few things at home when he was quite small.

Most of his education he got for himself, but he got it. He studied by the fire light and learned by heart the contents of every book he could get hold of. He asked questions of every stranger he met and as long as he lived he studied and studied hard.

What an example he is to the boys of Kentucky today! He PROVES that any boy who is in earnest can get an education and a boy or girl who is in earnest today can get an education far easier than Lincoln did.

NOW OR NEVER

Many a boy and girl at just this time of year is studying over the question of going to school for the winter. Shall I go, or shall I stay at home? Will it pay to make an effort, leave home and spend money for an education?

Of this thing you may be sure. Thousands of people who have made the effort are ready to tell you that they are glad of it today. And thousands of other people who once had the chance and let it slip by are sorry for it today.

The time to get an education is when you are young and when it is in your reach. You can afford to make any exertion, undertake any hardship, offer any sacrifices so as to get what may never be in your reach again. Twenty years hence hundreds of people will be glad that they started to school NOW. Will you be one of the number?

A WELCOME FOR NEW STUDENTS

Berea is getting "good ready" for the coming of the students next Tuesday and Wednesday. There were more here than ever before during the fall term and a good many have stayed through the vacation. Great effort has been made to provide good rooms and board for all who are coming. The new hotel which will not be open for custom, is to be occupied by young ladies who will take their meals at the Ladies Hall across the street. The new hospital building is just opened and the old building is fixed up for boys' rooms.

Monday and Tuesday there will be people at all the trains to meet students who come in over the railroads from different points and distant states and Tuesday night there will be a general social in the great Chapel and an exhibition of moving pictures. By Wednesday noon we hope to have everybody settled for a glorious good term's work.

Of one thing you may be sure. Within four weeks you will know that you have more friends in Berea than at any other place in the world.

BENO

Note:—Beno is what the Filipinos use for whiskey.—Editor.

A soldier lad
Left home one day
Khaki clad
Smiling gay
Firm and straight
Was his gait
A nation's pride
But woe betide
He went to the Philippine Islands.

He took to drink
Sold by the chink
He cut a swath
In a downward path
Got slooped and thin
From Beno and gin,
His eyes did stare
With a raging glare
From Beno in the Philippine Islands.

Day by day
His hair turned gray
He raved and swore
He fought and tore
His case was sad
For he went mad
In a padded cell
He does rave and yell
Give me Beno from the Philippine Islands.

A warning true
For me and you
To never slip
Into Beno's grip
For the greatest wealth
Is a perfect health
So in life's long bout
C't the Beno out
If you go to the Philippine Islands.

P. S.
Young men take warning to this
If you go to the Philippines.
Curtis Burnham.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Pittsburg Graft Grows—American Navy Second—Standard Oil Punished in Missouri—Many Lynchings in 1908—Need of Postal Bank's.

PITTSBURG GRAFT:—The developments of the Pittsburg graft scandal show that the city is one of the worst governed in the country. Almost all the banks in the city have been involved, and the government has started special investigation of them. A great many cases of bribery of councilmen have been testified too, and it looks as if a lot of councilmen would go to jail. Andrew Carnegie has provided a fund of \$150,000 to help the prosecution. All of which goes to show that a free government is only good so long as good officers are elected, and that when a scoundrel gets in it is a bad as possible.

AMERICAN NAVY SECOND:—A year book issued by the clerk of the Senate Naval Committee shows that the U. S. now occupies the second place in the world so far as strength of its navy goes. There is a great spurt being made by other nations however, and unless we increase our building programme, we will soon be behind.

STANDARD OIL OUSTED:—The Standard Oil Co., and the Republic Oil Co., which belongs to it have been ousted from Missouri for maintaining a trust, and the Waters-Pierce Co., has been allowed to remain only after paying heavy fines and promising to be good.

LYNCHING IN 1908:—There were more lynchings in the last year than for several years past—88. Kentucky shows an increase, too. The spread of lawlessness is one of the most serious menaces of our government and no section is free from it, but it is worse in the South than elsewhere. Kentucky, with its night rider outrages has been the worst in all kinds of lawlessness, this year, but Mississippi, Texas and Georgia have had more lynchings.

FAIRMS FIRST NEED:—The Country Life Commission, whose meeting in Lexington was reported in these columns some time ago, is about to report to the President. It will say that one of the first and greatest needs of the country everywhere is a postal savings bank system and will urge that Congress establish one. Fortunately the Republican party is already pledged to this, and we may expect to have it in working order soon.

JAIL SENTENCE FOR LABOR LEADERS:—The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has sentenced Gompers, Mitchell, and Morrison, officials of the American Federation of Labor, to several months each in jail because they refused to obey an injunction issued in the Buck Stove Co., case. There is some doubt as to the legality of the injunction, and the labor men had appealed this, but instead of abiding by the decision of the court pending appeal, as good citizens usually do, they decided to disobey the court. The sentence is for contempt of court. An appeal has been allowed.

ABE REUF SENTENCED:—Abe Reuf, former political boss of San Francisco has been sentenced to fourteen years in the State penitentiary at San Quentin, California.

FIFTY KILLED:—Fifty men are dead as the result of a mine explosion in the Lick Branch mine at Ennis, W. Va. Thirty-eight men are buried in the debris and there is little hope of their recovery alive. There is little excitement at the mine. Women and children are bearing their grief in silence at their homes on the mountain sides.

PULLED PRESIDENT'S WHISKERS:—A crazy Frenchman attempted a new kind of insult of a public man last Friday by pulling the whiskers of the president of France. The aged President was walking in the park when he was jumped on from behind, and his whiskers pulled. He was not much hurt—the man was arrested and is said to be crazy.

FAILS FOR \$5,000,000:—H. W. Poor, a leading financier, and well known New York broker, has failed for \$5,000,000. It is claimed that his creditors will be paid. The cause of the failure has not been stated.

Oh watch, and fight, and pray!
The battle never give o'er;
Renew the conflict day by day,
And help divine implore.
Think not thy victory won,
Nor lay thy armor down;
Thy arduous fight will ne'er be done,
Till thou obtain thy crown!

The Iron Pot—Still a Mystery

By a Former Secret Service Man

Ex-Operative Tells of Cleverest of Counterfeiting Plots



“THERE are few mysteries which are never cleared up,” commenced Capt. Dickson, as he sat before the cheerful wood fire of his cozy study one night last winter, “although some of them slumber for years among the things forgotten, until the denouement is accidentally developed by some person who, perhaps, never heard of the original matter. Such was the case which I have come to remember as that of ‘The Iron Pot.’ It was a vessel of this humble character that finally cleared up a great mystery and brought the guilty to justice.

“A St. Louis gang had their plant in a cleverly constructed cave in a suburban district. It was an artificial cave, dug back in the face of a clay and gravel bluff. The entrance was through the shanty of a poor Irish family, a circumstance that diverted suspicion from it and one to which is partly due the long immunity the gang enjoyed.

“There was no scrap of metal, no coins, chemicals, or other thing used in the art. Only the machine and a few wrenches and similar tools. The gang had skipped out. The Irishman was half-witted, and his wife was too clever to be caught in the traps we laid for her. We had made a water-haul, except for the machine, which was destroyed. The cave was filled up. Acting under orders from Washington we maintained secrecy about the entire matter and nothing of it got into the newspapers.

“I found one thing in the shanty which might or might not offer a clue to the counterfeiters. It was an empty envelope bearing the postmark of an obscure railroad station in the sunken district of northeastern Arkansas. I had long ago learned that it is the seemingly insignificant things that lead to the discovery of criminals, and while this envelope might mean nothing, on the other hand, it might be of the gravest importance. It had been found beneath the sheet of metal on which the cook stove stood, the tip of one corner, discolored and grimy, attracting my attention. I had secured it and pocketed it without attracting attention.

“If the gang had never existed it could not have disappeared more effectually. We were face to face with a blank wall. This made us the more anxious to capture the counterfeiters. As nothing better offered, the chief

suggested that I follow up the clew of the empty envelope.

“With as cumbersome and complete an outfit as every city sportsman carries into the woods with him, I left the train one day at the wayside station which bore the name of the postmark. Securing a guide and cook, in the person of a lanky native, I had my truck hauled out to the St. Francis river, only two miles distant, where I pitched camp and made preparations for an indefinite stay.

“By making inquiry of my visitors, I learned that about five miles down the river were camped, in a snug cabin built by themselves, three gentlemen from parts unknown. They maintained the place as a sort of club and had spent the spring season there. They left about March and were gone until October, when they returned one night and again took possession of their cabin. Our raid on the cave had been made on the 15th of October, and this caused me to think that perhaps the empty envelope was making good.

“As the three gentlemen did not deign to visit my camp, I decided to make a call upon them.

“I started out in a folding canvas canoe, late in the afternoon, and arrived in the vicinity of their camp just at nightfall. With a sharp cypress tree, aided by a jagged cut from my hunting knife, I succeeded in punching a bad hole in the bottom of the canoe, and with the boat rapidly filling with water, I landed just after sunset at the very door of their cabin. The three men were at home and they welcomed me with the open hospitality of campers, insisting that I spend the night with them. This was just what I had been playing for.

“It was easy to see that the men were crooks. There is always something to disclose the counterfeiter, if the observer is only sufficiently versed in their ways and mannerisms to recognize the telltale signs. I was pretty sure, before the evening was over, that these were the men who had done the job in St. Louis.

“Nothing about the cabin was the least bit suspicious. A large iron pot bubbled invitingly over the open fire, the fragrant odor of boiling meat issuing from under its lid when the steam pushed it up on one side. A steaming haunch of venison, cooking with some vegetables and dumplings, was produced from the pot for our supper, which was served soon after my arrival. In the center of the room was a big table, crudely constructed of heavy oak timbers. The cabin was well

lighted, the lamps being of expensive character and great brilliancy. Guns and fishing tackle and hunting tongs of every kind gave the cabin the atmosphere of a sportsman's club.

“The men talked freely of everything but themselves. They spoke of many cities, but never of their homes. They told me they were college chums who had always made it a custom to spend a few months together each fall in the woods. They were clever men and readily passed for the lawyer, the doctor and the merchant, the characters they respectively pretended to be. The one to whom the other two deferred in everything was a large, powerful man with clean-shaven face and a jaw like a bulldog. His face was too shrewd to be pleasant. He watched me furtively, a sinister, amused smile playing about the corners of his mobile mouth. That smile spoke volumes. It made me lie awake all night. It seemed to say that he knew my real character, and therefore I thought it best to keep on the watch. The man seemed capable of offering me personal violence. But the night passed away without incident. After breakfast, I repaired the leak in my canoe and paddled slowly upstream, trying to figure out where I had seen the big man with the square jaw before.

“While I was smoking a last cigar before retiring that evening, it came to me where I had seen him. It was on a street car in St. Louis, on one occasion when I was shadowing the shanty at the cave. He had been on the same car and had kept his seat when I alighted near the hut. He had looked at me then as if he wanted to know me the next time he saw me. I was assured that he was one of the counterfeiters, an’ made up my mind to arrest the three of them the first thing next morning.

“Here I learned a lesson in procrastination. While I hastily gobbled down my breakfast the next day, a trapper, who camped near by and who had gone to the village the night before for supplies, happened along and told me a most disconcerting bit of news. The three men had taken French leave. They had caught a through freight about midnight, taking little or no baggage with them. I hastened to the village, and although I worked the single telegraph wire to its utmost capacity, the three men succeeded in making their escape.

“Sending a full cipher report to Washington, I repaired to the cabin in the swamps and made a careful search of it. Everything within was in the

Captain Dickson Relates Tale—He Tells of Encountering Desperado Gang and the Ultimate Consequences—Man with Bulldog Jaw and His Daring Escape from the Grip of the Law. ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

greatest confusion. Clothing and shells, guns and fishing-tackle were strewn about the floor, evidencing a precipitate departure. It was tantalizing to again allow the criminals to escape. I felt deeply chagrined, and resolved never again to put off a matter of this kind. The men had forestalled me by only a few hours, for I had intended arresting them that morning and there had been nothing in their conduct during my visit to their cabin to indicate that they thought of flight.

“In one corner of the cabin, beneath the very bunk on which I had slept, there was an excavation three feet square and as many deep. The cover was down and dirt was strewn over it which gave it the same appearance as the dirt floor of the house. I discovered it by a hollow sound when I tapped over the spot. It was empty.

“I noticed the absence of the pot which had supplied my supper, but it was rather a subconscious notice of it. The fact really made no appreciable impression on me at the time, nor did it, in fact, until more than a year had passed. It was then recalled by a newspaper dispatch under date of the small village.

“Some of the boys in the village had appropriated the cabin as a sort of clubhouse, after the three men had fled. They would spend Saturdays there, fishing and swimming and hunting, immediately in front of the cabin was a steep bank, and the river widened out into a broad, deep pool which afforded good fishing and swimming. The boys would throw white pebbles into this hole and dive for them from the bank. One of them had struck his head against something hard at the bottom of the river and had been pulled up a corpse, his skull having been fractured by the impact of the blow.

“The others investigated and found a large iron pot half buried in the soft mud. Its cover was sealed down and its weight had been so great the boys couldn't lift it from its cozy bed. The dispatch stated that the pot was to be raised and its contents examined.

“I was in Little Rock when I read this dispatch and, without waiting for instructions from headquarters, I boarded the first train and set out for the village. I was in a state of feverish excitement, fearing I would arrive there after the pot had been secured. I wanted to be the first to view its contents. I felt sure I knew what was in it.

“After a journey that seemed interminable I arrived at the village and inquired about the pot. My fears had been groundless. With the indifference so characteristic in country people the villagers had forgotten, after the funeral of the unfortunate young man, the incident of the pot. While there had been some talk of raising it, no one had taken the lead, and there the matter had rested.

“Securing a team of mules and some strong ropes and chains, I drove out to the cabin. By dint of much diving I succeeded in fastening the chains about the pot and had my assistant drag it out upon the bank. It was the vessel which had hung over the fire when I had visited the counterfeiters in their lair. Then I remembered its absence, when I had searched the hut after their departure. It was sealed with paraffin and sealing wax, and not a drop of water had passed the lid.

“I contained a complete set of engravers' tools, several bottles of powerful acids, glass stopped and sealed, a number of bars of silver, some three hundred odd counterfeit silver dollars, and the dies with which they had been stamped out. The dies were thickly coated with wax and were as bright and fresh as when they beat out the false coins in the secret cave.

“After swearing my assistant to secrecy, I returned to headquarters with my booty.

“Not many weeks later two of the men were captured. I had given the department a minute description of them, after their unceremonious departure, and its vast machinery had been set in motion for their apprehension. It is a maxim of the service that a man once a counterfeiter is always a counterfeiter. This rule held good with reference to two of the men, at least, for they were captured and convicted of another job. The incidents I have just related were not introduced in evidence against them and consequently escaped the press. The man with the bulldog jaw escaped completely at that time, but I met with him, years after, under circumstances neither of us will forget so long as we live.”

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EXPERIMENT IN LAMB FEEDING IN THE WEST

Results Obtained from Various Feed Combinations—By G. E. Morton, Wyoming.

The Wyoming experiment station have just concluded a year's investigation in lamb feeding with a view to ascertaining the best ration.

Three experiments were carried on at the same time. Previous experiments with small numbers of lambs had shown that oats and oil meal seemed to balance the native hay ration about as well as any grains tried. Therefore, one lot of 40 lambs was fed this ration and another lot was fed alfalfa hay and corn. Shropshire-Merino cross-bred lambs were used.

A comparison of peas in the field and pea hay was made with two lots of Cotswold grade lambs, having 40 lambs in each lot.

All the lambs were fed in uncovered yards protected by a high board fence, with the exception of the lambs, upon peas in the field. These were run in small areas fenced with woven wire, the fences being moved as necessary.

The lambs liked it, however, and showed a steady appetite for it. There was not the slightest difficulty in getting them to eat it at the start.

The lambs eating pea hay made the low gain of 16.9 pounds per head in 14 weeks. It required 1,472 pounds of the hay to produce 100 pounds gain in live weight. This poor showing for pea hay is borne out by the results gotten with Lot 10, which contained a very different class of lambs and was not carried on in comparison with Lot 6, but which shows a still poorer gain of only 5.8 pounds per head in 14 weeks.

The pea hay seemed very unsatisfactory, and while nothing is definitely established by this experiment with regard to the amount of pea hay needed for the production of 100 pounds gain, yet it can be definitely stated that it gives unsatisfactory results for fattening lambs. The lambs do not



Showing Type of Lambs Used in Experiment.

and the lambs driven to a corral at night.

The alfalfa hay used was good first cutting; the sweet clover was coarse and stemmy; the pea hay was somewhat over-ripe; the native hay was mixed wild grasses, containing a considerable quantity of wire-grass.

The corn and barley were from Nebraska; the spelt was raised on the Laramie plains; and the oil meal was old process.

The lambs on native hay ate less hay than those fed alfalfa, and the lambs fed pea hay ate only 200 pounds of hay per head, which was less than the amount of hay and grain eaten by any other lot.

Lots 1 and 3 constituted a second trial of native hay, oats, and oil meal, in comparison with alfalfa hay and corn. In experiments conducted the previous winter with small lots of lambs upon various grain rations and native hay, the ration made up of native hay, oats and oil meal proved to

get enough roughage, and have the scours almost constantly. What gain is made is chiefly framework and muscle and little fat. Pea hay that was well cured before the stalks became stringy, undoubtedly would show better results than those given above, but when compared with alfalfa and corn the pea hay is a poor ration.

By comparing Lots 7 and 8 we find that Scotch barley and bald barley are practically equal in value when fed with native hay and oil meal. A study of Lot 9 shows that spelt is not nearly equal to either bald or Scotch barley when fed with native hay and oil meal, giving a gain of only 13.8 pounds in 14 weeks, or less than a pound a week per head.

The peas in the field gave a gain of 18.3 pounds per head in 14 weeks; .95 of an acre was required for the production of 100 pounds gain. An acre of the peas supported six lambs for 14 weeks.

The pea hay fed in a corral pro-



Lamb Cuts That Tell Their Own Story.

be the best of those tried, the lambs making a gain of 17.4 pounds per head in 14 weeks, against 23.6 pounds made by the lot on alfalfa hay and corn. The present experiment with 40 lambs in each lot shows an average gain of 20.3 pounds in 14 weeks by the lambs on native hay, oats, and oil meal, and 34.3 pounds by the lambs on alfalfa hay and corn.

The amount of feed required was 607 pounds of native hay, 460 pounds of oats, and 25 pounds of oil meal for 100 pounds of gain. In the previous experiment 574 pounds of hay, 591 pounds of oats, and 86 pounds of oil meal were required for 100 pounds gain.

The results of these two experiments indicate that the native hay, oats, and oil meal ration will produce somewhat less than two-thirds the gain produced by alfalfa hay and corn in the same length of time, and also requires considerably more feed to produce 100 pounds gain.

Wild sweet clover is common along irrigation ditches and in waste spots, and since it withstands alkali well and gives a heavy tonnage of hay, it should prove a desirable hay crop in many sections. Stockmen commonly believe that sweet clover is useless as a forage plant, but cattle and sheep will eat the growing plant if it is not too large and coarse, and the experiment here reported shows that lambs eat the hay readily and make good gains from it.

Comparing Lots 4 and 5, we find that the sweet clover lambs made an average gain of 30.7 pounds in 14 weeks, while the alfalfa lambs made 34.4 pounds gain. The former ate one-sixth more hay, somewhat more corn, and a small amount of oil meal. The larger consumption of sweet clover hay was due to the fact that it was cut late and was very coarse and

duced 5.8 pounds gain in the same length of time; 3,470 pounds of the pea hay were required for 100 pounds gain. The results from the pea hay were wholly unsatisfactory.

YIELDS OF BARLEY

The highest yield of six-rowed barley in 1907 at the Ontario experiment station was produced from a special strain originated from a selection from the Manshury barley, originated at the college in 1903. The college has produced a considerable number of hybrid barleys by using the Manshury as one of the parents. Of six varieties of two-rowed barleys grown for 14 years in succession two-rowed Canadian, Jarman, selected beardless and New Zealand Chevalier ranked first in yield, with 64.6, 63.8 and 62.2 bushels per acre, respectively.

Of the hullless variety grown for 14 years in succession, Guy Mayle ranked first with 48.3 bushels, Purple second with 45.4 bushels, and Black Hullless third with 44.9 bushels. The last mentioned variety is the most extensively grown throughout Ontario. Winter barley at the college for 11 years has given an average yield of 56.5 bushels of grain and 1.3 tons of straw per acre. In 1907, of three winter varieties, Tennessee was the most productive, yielding 53.4 bushels per acre. During the past 14 years winter barley has been completely killed out on three occasions.

Improving the Farm.—One of the quickest, best and cheapest ways to improve the farm is to put it down to clover, field by field, and pasture hogs upon it. Cowpeas can be used in the same way.

The Porter Drug Co.

(INCORPORATED)

PHONE. 12.

BEREA, KY.

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST, DENTIST

CITY PHONE 153

OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE

Watch Night Services at the Chapel tonight, 9:30 to 11:30 which is true midnight. Prof. Robertson will tell of the progress of Christ's Kingdom for the past year. Dr. Thomson will lead a Praise Meeting (Bring a word about your blessings) and Rev. Brandenburg and Pres. Frost will preach. Coffee served at 9:30.

There will be a Union Watchnight service in College Chapel from 9:30 to 11:30 (real midnight) on the last day of the year with a praise meeting and addresses by Prof. Robertson, Rev. Brandenburg and Pres. Frost.

Every one should remember that the Winter Term begins Wednesday, Jan. 6th. The first exercise is public worship in the College Chapel at 8 a. m. All classes begin their exercises that afternoon, nearly all of them meeting at 1:30. This means that registration must be completed at that time. The offices will all be open on Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock and every one who is in town should register then. Students who are coming from away or returning from their vacation, should aim to be here Tuesday noon without fail.

The annual meeting of the Union church will be held in its house of worship on Saturday of this week. The ladies of the church will serve dinner at noon, and all members of the church with their families are expected to sit at the tables together. This includes students who are members of the Union church. After dinner the business meeting of the church will be held, with reports of the past year's work, and election of officers. While it is desired that all who can do so remain for the business session, those who may find it impossible to do so are urged to take dinner with the church.

A. E. Thomson, Pastor.

Frank Myers is a visitor in town. Mr. and Mrs. Logsdon of Panola were in town last week for the wedding of their grandson.

L. E. Hamilton, of near Wildie, who has recently moved to Longview, Ill., was with home folks over Christmas, and called in town Monday.

Mr. J. T. Scrivner who lives on Center St. is the last victim in the series of fires which have occurred in Berea this fall. The blaze was caused by a lamp in the upper part of the house. It was discovered and extinguished before much damage was done.

The ladies of the Priscilla Club made about twenty-five people happy Christmas with the proceeds of their bazaar held at Mrs. S. R. Baker's store.

Dr. Cowley's office has been moved from the Industrial building to the new Hospital where he will receive patients at the usual hours.

Miss Ethel Todd of Oberlin, former Registrar of Berea College is spending the holiday vacation with Miss Lotta Osborne at Painesville, Ohio.

Miss Ruth Todd is spending the holidays with her mother.

H. V. Porter of Minneapolis is spending the holidays with his cousin, Mrs. Stanley Frost.

Misses Annabel Scudder and Mildred Turner spent Sunday with Miss Bessie Vaughn.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hayes were given a surprise party by about twenty of their friends Tuesday night in commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of their wedding.

Miss Margaret Wallace returned home Monday after a delightful visit with her brother Allen at Jellico, Tenn.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pigg of Tuscola, Ill., are here visiting Mr. Pigg's parents and relatives.

Miss Nettie Oldham spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Bert Coddington.

Miss Emma Soper of Lancaster is visiting her sister Mrs. Wallace.

Dr. and Mrs. Best spent a few days last week with Mrs. Best's parents at Combs, Ky.

Miss Bettie Lewis entertained a number of her friends at her home last Saturday night.

Mr. Leonard Isaacs and sister Estella of Valley View have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Baker for the past few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Duncan returned home Monday from a short trip to Winchester and Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Gabbard entertained a few of their young friends at their home last Monday night.

Miss Clasy Alcorn of Corbin, is visiting friends in town.

Mr. Jno. Dean visited home folks Saturday and Sunday.

Misses Malinda and Ella Harrison returned home Monday from a visit with friends in Richmond.

Miss Pattie Moyers who has been teaching at Alcorn has returned home.

Miss Grace Baker visited her grandmother and grandfather at Wallace-ton last week.

Miss Helen Murphy writes from Louisville, Ky., that her address has been changed from 2402 to 2006 Third Ave.

Agent Bower entertained his office force and a few friends at a stag dinner last Saturday night.

PURE FOOD LAW.

For the information and guidance of the wholesale and retail dealers in oysters and others concerned.

Paragraph 1 of Section 4 of the pure food law of the State of Kentucky as enacted by the General Assembly of 1908 deems an article of food adulterated:

"If any substance or substances be mixed or packed with it so as to reduce, lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength."

Under this paragraph of the law oyster dealers of this State are warned that the addition of ice or water to shucked oysters constitutes an adulteration.

Jobbers and dealers receiving shucked oysters from packers should not accept them when ice or water has been added, and retailers are cautioned not to add ice to oysters nor to dilute them with water.

M. A. Scovell, Director, Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station.

WANTED:—To hear from Sydney Griffith or Sydney Gilliland or his heirs, last heard of in Virginia.

W. F. Champ, Executor of W. P. Griffith's estate.

FOR SALE OR RENT

Forty-three acres of good land, 3 acres fine for tobacco, 7 acres meadow, 6 acres timber. Rest oat and corn land.

Silas L. Williams, Berea, Ky.

YOUR SUBSCRIPTIONS DESIRED. Subscriptions to all leading publications, daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly are offered at special rates.

Your patronage solicited.

Ralph E. Ellis, Agent.

FOR SALE

A good farm of about 50 acres two miles north of Berea. Plenty of wood and water. A bargain if sold at once.

H. K. Richardson, Berea, Ky.

NOTICE

J. E. Dalton will return to his old shop on Golden place, Jan. 1, 1909 and you should call there then for horse-shoeing, repair work and all kinds of blacksmithing.

FOR SALE:—Seven farms, ranging from 50 to 370 acres. All good land, most all in grass. Some very good blue grass, good houses and orchards. Will sell on reasonable terms. One mile from Panola.

Robert Lakes, Panola, Ky.

FARM FOR RENT

Good farm at Brassfield, For sale or rent. Possession given at once. Apply to W. D. Logsdon, Berea, Ky., or J. P. Logsdon, Panola, Ky.

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Use Zaring's Patent Flour

And do not fail to visit our store when in need of something good to eat.

We carry a complete line of staple and fancy groceries, fruits and vegetables.

THE CLEAN STORE

H. R. Prather

Successor to Golden Grocery Company.

Phone 184

Opposite Citizen Office

Main Street.

College Items

HERE AND THERE

Andrew Ross writes to Dr. Thomson from Cortland, Oswego Co., that the Lord has specially blessed his work there since his ordination at Berea a few weeks ago. He has had several conversions among the boys of his parish.

Everett J. Burritt, a former Berea student, writes from Saginaw, Mich., that he has a good position with a gas company there.

Prof. Geo. N. Ellis is in Atlanta, Ga., attending a convention of the Southern Educational Association.

Mr. Eugene Thomson celebrated his birthday Monday night with a dinner party. A pleasant evening was spent. Those present were Misses Ruth Putnam, Edith Ellis, Elizabeth Marsh, Mary Pickering, and Messrs. Seward Marsh, Ralph Osborne, and Norman Frost.

Howard Clark writes from Caspar, Wyoming, that he is teaching school and enjoying western life on a sheep ranch about fifteen miles from town.

Miss Lillie Christman who has been teaching school this fall expects to be in school next term.

Pres. Frost and Prof. Dodge addressed the Colored State Educational Association at Winchester, Prof. Dodge on Tuesday night and Pres. Frost Wednesday night.

The students are enjoying a series of socials given by the faculty. Saturday night a Gymnasium exhibit, was held in the Tabernacle. On Tuesday night Miss Corwin entertained the Upper Chapel students, and Mrs. Hill the lower. Wednesday night the Lower Chapel enjoyed a candy-pull with Miss Cameron, while the Upper Chapel was entertained at the President's house. The C. E. Society will be responsible for the fun Friday night. The closing social of the vacation will be at the chapel Saturday night. Mr. Dick will provide music for the evening and Prof. Lewis will give a stereopticon lecture.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

I have a good, well watered farm for sale, lying 2 1/2 miles northeast of Berea on the waters of Silver Creek. Contains 150 acres, be the same more or less—about 55 acres in timber, and a good lot of saw timber on it; the remainder of said land in a very good state of cultivation, fairly good fencing, about 175 rods of which is wire. Good comfortable dwelling house and good out buildings. Apply to S. B. Davidson, R. F. D. 1, Berea, Ky.

FOR SALE

One nice six room dwelling located in Panola, Madison County on the L. & A. R. R. second lot from church in a nice neighborhood, near good school. Large lot fronting Main St. Lot is 100 feet front by 300 feet in length. Good spring and house. Fair barn and all necessary out buildings. An ideal home for a pensioner, doctor or any one else. Price \$500. Please write at once or come and see for yourself as this will sell.

Fred Cox.

HARGIS JURY HUNG

Irvine, Ky., Dec. 26.—The jury reported to Judge Adams at 2 o'clock this afternoon that they were still unable to reach a verdict in the Beach Hargis case and they were finally discharged by the court.

Immediately afterward Judge D. B. Redwine, of the defense, made a motion for ball for the patrieide, and the motion will be argued before Judge Adams next Monday morning.

It was stated after court adjourned that the jury stood nine for acquittal and three for conviction and this plea will be made to the court in the argument of the defense for bail. It is said Elbert Hargis will bitterly oppose the granting of bail to the patrieide.

SENT BACK BY COURT.

After considering the case for more than an hour again this morning, the jury sitting in final judgement in the case of Beach Hargis, filed into the court room and reported to Judge Adams that they were unable to agree and asked that they be discharged. Judge Adams refused to grant this request, however, and instructed the twelve men to go back to their room and make another effort to reach a verdict.

CASE GOES TO JURY.

The noted case went to the jury at noon of Christmas day after an exhaustive argument by Attorney A. F. Byrd, who closed for the prosecution. He made an effective speech during which he bitterly scored the patrieide, and did not spare Attorneys Young and Bach, of the defense, and Mrs. Hargis, the widow of the victim and mother of the prisoner.

Senator W. O. Bradley, who closed for the defense, made a masterly plea for the accused son, and the crowd that thronged the court room was moved to tears by his dramatic recital of the alleged wrongs inflicted on his son by the Breathitt feud leader and the devotion of the prisoner's mother.

The next trial of Hargis was set for April 19, 1909.

Hamilton, O., Letter

Hamilton, O., Dec. 28.—Christmas was celebrated very quietly in Hamilton. Business was suspended and many family reunions took place. Special services were held in different churches. The first Baptist church gave a Christmas entertainment last Tuesday night by the Sunday school.—Christmas has passed without any snow here and there has been little rain since last May. This has been the driest summer and autumn known to many in this part of the state.—Ohio is making a record as a local option state, having voted 63 dry counties with 9 wet out of 88. There are 16 remaining to be voted on under the Rose County law.—The Salvation Army distributed almost 300 dinners to the poor of Hamilton Christmas.—Employees of Niles Tool Works Co. presented the associated Charities with \$40 in gold to help the poor, Christmas.—Mr. Granvil Johnson is almost ready to move into his new dwelling on Cleveland Ave.—Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Eckert spent Christmas with home folks in Cold Spring, Ky.—Jack Simpson and William Emery two Kentucky boys had

THE MARKET

Berea Prices

Potatoes, Irish per bu, \$1.00
Cabbage, 3c per lb.
Apples, 35-50c per pk.
Eggs per doz. 25c.
Butter per lb. 20c.
Bacon, per lb. 11-15c.
Ham per lb. 15c.
Lard, per lb. 12 1/2 and 12c.
Chicken on foot per lb. 8c.
Hens on foot per lb. 8c.
Feathers, per lb. 35c.
Oats, 60c.
Corn 60c.
Wheat per bu. \$0.90.
Ties, No. 1, L. & N. 8 1/2 x 6 x 8, 45c; culls, 20c.

Live Stock

Louisville, Dec. 29, 1908.

CATTLE—Shipping steers 4 25 5 50
Beef steers 3 00 4 50
Fat heifers and cows 3 00 4 10
Cutters 2 00 3 00
Canners 1 00 2 00
Bulls 2 00 3 50
Feeders 3 00 4 50
Stockers 2 00 3 75
Choice milch cows 35 00 45 00
Common to fair 10 00 30 00
CALVES—Best 6 50 7 00
Medium 4 00 5 50
Common 2 50 4 00
HOGS—160 lbs and up 6 10
130 to 160 lbs 5 50
Pigs 4 50 5 00
Roughs, 5 40 down
SHEEP—Best lambs 4 00 5 00
Culls 2 50 4 00
Fat sheep 3 00 down
Mess pork \$12 50.

HAMS—Choice, sugar cured, light and special cure, 11 1/2 and 11 1/2 c, heavy to medium 11 1/2 c.

Breakfast bacon, 15c.

Sides 10 1/2 c.

Bellies, 13c.

Dried beef, 12c.

Shoulders 8 1/2 c.

LARD—Pure tierces 11c; tub 11 1/2 c; pure leaf, tierces 12 1/2 c; firkins 12 1/2 c; tubs 12 1/2 c.

EGGS—Case count, 25c.

BUTTER—Packing, 17 1/2 c; creamery, 30 lb. tubs, 29c; prints, 29 1/2 c.

POULTRY—Hens 8 1/2 c; roosters, 4c; springers, 9 to 11c; ducks, 9c, young 8 to 9c; turkeys 14 and 15c; geese 7c, rabbits, \$1.25, squirrels, \$1.00.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, \$1.07 1/2.

OATS—New No. 3 white 53c; No. 3 mixed 52c.

CORN—No. 3 white, 63 1/2 c; No. 3 mixed 61 1/2 c.

some trouble Christmas as a result of jealousy over a young lady. It is reported that Simpson shot Emery thru the right arm and in the right side. Simpson escaped arrest and Emery is in the Mercy Hospital.

Having a Shy at Literature.

A young professor of mathematics, immense at mathematics and games, dangerous at chess, capable of Haydn on the violin, once said to me, after listening to some chat on books: "Yes; I must take up literature." As though saying: "I was rather forgetting literature. However, I've polished off all these other things. I'll have a shy at literature now."—Arnold Bennett, in T. P.'s Weekly.

Self-Made Men.

Of course everybody likes and respects self-made men. It is a great deal better to be made in that way than not to be made at all.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Remedy for Hoarseness.

Bake a lemon for 20 minutes in moderate oven; then open at one end and dig out the inside; sweeten with sugar or molasses, and eat. This will relieve hoarseness and remove pressure from the lungs.

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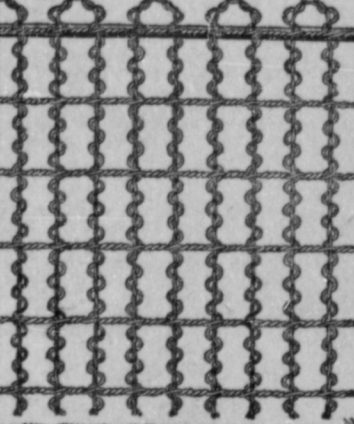
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Abused Nevada Law.
Nevada passed a law several years ago allowing hunters to shoot wild horses and to sell their hides. This opened the way to a new and profitable industry, and within a few years 15,000 wild horses were killed. But the hunters got to shooting horses that were branded and shod, and upon the plea of the ranchmen the legislature repealed the law.

Ancient Mining Center.
An Egyptian mining center—probably worked as early as 2500 B. C.—was in the eastern desert, between the Red sea and the Nile. The lately discovered remains described by C. J. Alford include small irregular stone huts, arranged in groups of two or three, to towns large enough for 1,000 men.

Every Month

writes Mrs. E. Fournier of Lake Charles, La., "I used to suffer from headache, backache, side ache, pressing-down pains, and could hardly walk. At last I took Cardui, and now I feel good all the time.

TAKE CARDUI

It Will Help You

Cardui is a medicine that has been found to act upon the cause of most women's pains, strengthening the weakened womanly organs, that suffer because their work is too hard for them.

It is not a pain "killer," but a true female remedy, composed of purely vegetable ingredients, perfectly harmless and recommended for all sick women, old or young. Try Cardui. Women's Relief.

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Berea, Kentucky

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A family newspaper for all that is right
true and interesting

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

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Stanley Frost, Editor and Manager

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How can you expect everything in a
summer resort circular to be on the
square?

As a high flyer Count Zeppelin
shows remarkable ability to keep a
cool head.

To be wholly up to date, New York's
new 909-foot office building ought to
have an airship platform on the cupola.

The Mexican revolutionists have at
least demonstrated their ability to
make as much noise as their neighbors
to the south.

Commander Peary has begun his
dash for the north pole, but interest
in several dashes for the pennant pole
will not diminish.

One would think at first blush that
5,000 policemen could whip all the
women in the British empire, but suf-
fragesettes are different.

Seven of the sons and daughters of
the Merstham (England) centenarian,
Mrs. Maynard, married seven brothers
and sisters named King.

One hundred and three men were
killed and about 200 badly injured by
the explosion aboard the French bat-
tleship *Jena*, March 12, 1907.

A few orders marked "banished"
would help the kaiser a lot in getting
rid of that court scandal which has too
many of the evidences of longevity.

There is such a great demand for
farm hands out in Kansas now that
the farmers are willing to take col-
lege boys, if nothing better can be had.

The outrage of being compelled to
have a peaceful election, exclaims the
Buffalo Courier, is enough to drive the
people of Panama to riot and revolu-
tion.

Two new electrical journals ap-
peared recently about the same time
bearing the same name. One comes
from New York, and the other from
Chicago.

The soldiers out in Colorado are ex-
perimenting with condensed meat cap-
sules. With the prevailing meat prices
it won't be long before we'll all have
to do the same thing.

Abram Schaeffer, who resides near
Elizabethtown, Pa., made a vow in
1856 that if James Buchanan should
be elected president he would never
part with his mustache.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt complains that
his income has been reduced to but
a little more than \$800,000 a year.
And the courts want him to pay mil-
lions out of that! Poor Alf!

Four times a St. Louis man ap-
proached the altar before he had the
nerve to go through the ceremony of
marriage. That is the kind of hus-
band many girls would fight to get.

The water in Lake Erie is higher
than it has previously been within the
memory of the oldest inhabitants.
For some reason nobody has seen fit
to blame it on the Chicago drainage
canal.

Taxis in London, as in New
York, are a marked success, and the
hansom is being crowded out. There
are 758 taxis on the streets, 2,600
taxicabs on order and 1,700 licensed
drivers.

The use of the gas engine on the
farm is growing more popular every
year. In the last two years 50,000 of
these motors were purchased by farm-
ers and the demand this year has
every indication of being greater.

According to the figures for the last
year available Americans used the
telephone 3,680,000,000 times, as
against 3,114,541,691 times abroad. In
Europe, with its five times greater popu-
lation, there were 1,726,880 sub-
scribers, as compared to 2,241,367 in
the United States.

Twelve members of one family suf-
fering from what doctors call "lazy
disease" are quarantined on the lawn
of a New York hospital. One form of
lazy disease is almost an epidemic
these hot days, but its victims would
"perk up" before they would be quar-
antined. The other name of the par-
ticular malady first mentioned, it may
be worth while to say, is unclarity.

SO WAGS THE WORLD

By ANNE WARNER

(Copyright, by Hobbs-Merrill Co.)

February first.

My birthday and I exceedingly
merry thereat having in divers friends
and much good wine beside two pas-
ties and more of all than we could eat
and drink had we been doubled. Af-
terwards to the playhouse and a very
good play and hence to a supper the
which most hot and comforting with a
butt of brandy and divers cocktails and
they being very full did make great
sport and joke me that I had never
taken a wife to which I replied neatly
saying that for my part in my twenties
did feel myself too young and in my
thirties did never chance upon one
comely and to my taste at which great
applause. The applause being over
did continue my speech and say that
in my forties had had little time to
think of aught but my own personal
affairs, but that now being come to my
fifties was well disposed to share
them and they did all drink to that
and smash their glasses with right
good cheer prophesying my marriage
and drinking long life to Her and me.
My mind then a blank but home in
some shape and the maid did get me
to my room and what a head this
morning! Mislike me much to be-
think me how I did comport myself,
but a man is 50 but once.

To mine office where did buy and
sell as usual.

To dine with H. Nevil and his wife
and she a monstrous pleasant lady and
the dinner good only the wine poor
and my vest too tight which vastly
misliked me, I being loth to grow
stout and yet all at odds with my

February eighth.

To dine with H. Nevil and his wife
and she a monstrous pleasant lady and
the dinner good only the wine poor
and my vest too tight which vastly
misliked me, I being loth to grow
stout and yet all at odds with my



"Married This Day."

belts, the which trying me sadly for I
do pay my tailor as many do not. And
the niece a striking fine girl modest.
To the Country club for a late supper,
the which well-cooked but my vest
much tighter and so home and to bed.

Railway stocks risen two points.

February twentieth.

Did take a box at the play and ask
H. Nevil, his wife and niece and a sup-
per afterwards and pretty to see how
miss did refuse mine eyes and hardly
speak two words, the which greatly to
my admiration and after supper did
lead her to the coach and press her
hand.

March nineteenth.

Much agitated and all trembling and
of a cold sweat. The Lord have mercy
and me all unwitting until in some
strange way do find myself today be-
trothed the which I do heartily pray to
be for the good of all concerned.

No heart for stocks, but the same
arising.

April sixteenth.

Do find the being betrothed more to
my taste than anticipated and tell H.
Nevil he shall be remembered with
pointers when the market turns again.

Comes one Lasselle and makes a
great tale of a mine and I with no time
for him, but do set the office boy to
look him up in Bradstreet.

These be busy days with a corner on
parsnips.

May tenth.

The business of being director in
Lasselle's mine ended this day and to
a great dinner that he giveth in my
honor and my portrait on all the cards
the which please me mightily and I
all complimented and congratulated
and sly hints on my approaching mar-
riage to the which I all smiles for
Lord the thing being done one must be
of good courage.

Quotations low, beshrew them.

June seventh (the Mountains).

Married this day and to do in a tur-
moil wheat being all a-rage and me
forced to go home to dress before
noon. Did scarce know where I was
with Extras being cried outside the
church window and H. Nevil giving
the bride away and on the wrong side
of the market by my advice. The
bride hysteric in the carriage and at
the station wept so that I was fair be-
side myself. Did bethink me to kiss

her in the train, but small comfort to
either. What will become of my af-
fairs I know not, this place being all
without stock reports and I half mad
and with naught to pass the time.

August tenth.

This do be the hottest summer in
many years and lest I forget to set it
down more mad dogs than can well be
handled. My wife very hysteric and
forever in a smock and declareth she
would be dead and married like a de-
lusion, the which opinion I take small
issue with having my hands full of
business and Lasselle forever at my
heels with our affair of the mine not
to speak of H. Nevil which waiteth
continually over how he was caught
short in the month of June. Beshrew
me if I repent not of June on mine
own behalf but am determined to live
properly and so have dispatched a
messenger to my cousin Sarah Bad-
minton asking that she come to keep
mine house.

August twentieth.

Comes Sarah Badminton this day
and Lord but a plain woman, being flat
like unto a board from her heels up
unto her head.

Last night to the play where comes
Lasselle and makes very merry and
tellethe jokes the which of great amuse-
ment to my wife while I find no mirth
therein.

To my office where did buy and sell
as usual.

September sixteenth.

My wife not well and strangely in-
disposed towards me yawning unduly
and complaining that life is dull, yet
gay enough for others and of a great
joy over riding horseback with Las-
selle.

To my office and H. Nevil all excite-
ment over his margins.

October twentieth.

Returned this day from a trip to the
coast and find my wife no better al-
though the doctor hath been with her
each day. She saith the doctor adviseth
quiet until spring.

November sixth.

My wife most nervous and there be-
ing no peace with her did discuss the
same with Lasselle today and al-
though unmarried yet did sympathize
much and advise for me with a right
good will telling me of a place in
southern France where he had been
and the same beyond all else for the
nerves only lonely but that not so bad
since he proposeth going there this
winter himself and can see after my
wife somewhat the which greatly to
my relief and so home and did dis-
cuss thereon with Mistress Badminton
the which drew a long face and
plain to see was dead against the plan
the which putting me in a fine temper
with what a woman hath for brains.

Wheat rising and A. B. & C. going
down comes H. Nevil short to borrow
the which crowneth my fury his niece
being so far from making me happy
and he being the cause of all. But
did indorse two notes for him and so
home and to bed with a bad grace and
glad that my wife has betaken herself
to another room.

December ninth.

From the dock and my wife do be
gone and now we may look for some
peace the which sad enough needed.

December tenth.

Comes H. Nevill all distraught to say
that it is about at the clubs that my
wife will have a "voice and marry
the doctor, on the which hearing I
much annoyed and summon Mrs. Bad-
minton who denyth the doctor but
asserteth Lasselle.

To mine office and D. & E. going up
comes H. Nevil to borrow again the
gall of which doth take me greatly.

January seventeenth.

Am all of a taking for that the pa-
pers in my wife's divorce do be filed
into me this day and great to do when
I learn that the cause she declareth
is Sarah Badminton a woman as little
comely as never was and mine own
cousin. Verily the ways of a wife be
past understanding.

April eleventh.

Free this day and being free comes
Mrs. Badminton weeping and declareth
she be ruined if I marry her not
next the which doth so overcome me
that ere I have time to rally she hath
kissed me and called me her's.

To my office with a heavy heart
having no assurance of how this sec-
ond marriage will turn out and little
hope but seeing H. Nevil with a long
face did refuse to give him any inside
information the which led to his going
under about noon to my great joy for
it was he who did get me in this mar-
rying habit.

February first.

My birthday and Lord what eating
and drinking the which being good be-
yond compare my wife staying in the
pantry to keep the whole in trim and
all my friends discoursing on my joy
the which is truly great she being so
plain that a man will never look at her
and so loving that she adareth me
come smiles come frowns.

But that which doth astonish me
much is that H. Nevil tellethe me that
she that was once my wife is of ex-
ceeding content with Lasselle a piece
of news which I can scarce cre-
dit comparing him with myself.
But so wags the world.

MR. BERKELEY'S TURN TO SMILE.

He and His Auto Win Out Over Lin-
berry and His Buggy.

"At last," said Mr. Berkeley, beam-
ing, "I have had my revenge." He was
a stout and freckled gentleman, who
seemed the most good-natured fellow
in the world. The word revenge
sounded strange on his lips.

"Why, Theodore Berkeley!" ex-
claimed his wife. "What a way to
talk! One would think you were a
burglar."

Mr. Berkeley beamed at her.

"Just you listen," he said, "and I'll
tell you the whole story. Do you re-
member last spring, when I was learn-
ing to run my auto, how I broke down
out by South Farms, and had to get
old Mr. Linaberry to tow me home?"

His wife nodded.

"Well, do you remember what a
tale he made of it, and how every-
body laughed all that summer at me?"

Again his wife nodded.

"Well, ma'am, I have had my re-
venge. I was coming back from the
reservoir this morning, when who
should I see but the old gentleman
standing by the roadside by his shift-
less, rusty old buggy, trying to tie up
a splintered shaft. Naturally I stopped
and asked if I could help. At first he
said no, but I saw that the shaft had
been broken in two places before and
wasn't likely to stand another hitch-
ing together, so I induced him to let
me tow him."

Mr. Berkeley paused to chuckle.

"It was great, really great! He sat
in the back holding onto the whole
shaft. Old Madge, the plebeian nag, fol-
lowed her string behind the buggy. We
had to pass in front of the South
Farms post office just at the time that
the mail was coming in. You remem-
ber Tom Sullivan, who used to work
for me? He was there, and he shouted:
'Wai, wai, wai, he's come 'round at
last, he has!' Poor old Mr. Linaberry
said nothing. When at last we got to
his place, he hopped down, not saying
even thank you. I have had my re-
venge, though, and I shan't say an-
other word."—Youth's Companion.

Wedding Ring Story.

It was the habit of Rev. James Spur-
geon, grandfather of the great pre-
acher of that name, to pray each even-
ing under a certain oak tree in a se-
cluded wood in Honeywood park.

One night he dreamed, the story
goes, that Satan appeared and threat-
ened to tear him in pieces, if he fol-
lowed his accustomed route to the
tree. There was another path by which
he might go in safety.

Remembering his dream, Spurgeon
felt sorely tempted to take the route
in which Satan was not. But this
would be to capitulate. Trembling in
every limb, he made his way by the
path in which the danger lay. He
reached his goal in safety and in
prayer and song returned thanks for
delivery from peril. When his prayer
had ended he rose to return.

In his path lay a piece of solid gold
"as large as a curtain ring." All in-
quiry failing to discover an owner, he
retained it, and when he married had
his wife's wedding ring made from his
curious find.

To Relieve Seasickness.

Eugene Wolf, the German explorer,
says that for the last 15 years of the
30 he has spent in travelling he has
studied the problem of a costless pre-
ventive of seasickness, and he has
reached the conclusion that the best
means obtainable is a hot water-soaked
towel, folded tightly about the pa-
tient's head while he lies flat on his
back. In Wolf's own words: "A remedy
for curing seasickness there is
none, and never will be. The point,
therefore, lies in its prevention, for
prevention is better than cure." My
simple head bandage, made by fold-
ing a towel, a large handkerchief or
anything similar, dipped into hot salt
or sweet water, and applied round the
head a few times, restores the proper
circulation of the blood, relieves the
abdomen from pressure and checks
the cerebral anemia."

Still the Friday Superstition.

"The Atlantic liners are now run-
ning much oftener than they used to
do. In time they will leave port every
day in the week but Friday. They
will never sail on Friday on account
of the Friday superstition."

The speaker, a shipping agent,
shook his head and resumed:

"This Friday superstition is amaz-
ingly strong. It affects the educated
no less than the illiterate. I know
hardly a person who would set out on
a sea voyage on Friday, and nobody
would marry on that day, while there
is even, say the undertakers, a preju-
dice against Friday burials."

"A Friday burial," he explained, "is
not supposed to affect the hereafter of
the deceased, but to augur ill for the
health of the mourners throughout the
ensuing year."

Possibly So.

"What does the cheerful chap over
there do?"

"He's in the undertaking business."

"And the woeful individual who
seems to have lost his dearest friend?"

"He's in the joke business."

"Well! Well! You never can tell. I
suppose each of them is trying to for-
get how he makes a living."

Promoting the Glad Expression.

"Have you done anything to make
life seem more cheerful?" said the
optimist. "Have you helped anybody
to smile?"

"I should say so. I have helped
more people to smile than anybody
else in the neighborhood. I'm a den-
tist."—Washington Star.

Two Costumes



THE costume at the left is violet satin finished cloth. The blouse is trimmed
in an odd way with bands of the material, buttons and straps of cord.
The plastron and sash are of black liberty, the latter knotted low in front
with fringed ends.

The wrist ruffles and those on the blouse are of lace, as is also the little
gumpe. The plain skirt is simply finished at the bottom with rows of stitching.

Green velvet is used for the other costume. The blouse, with lapped
tailor seams, crossed slightly in front where it is ornamented with passement-
erie buttons. The wide revers are also ornamented with these buttons and
with motifs of passementerie. The crossed waistcoat is of tan colored satin,
trimmed with cord and embroidered dots. The chemise is of dotted tulle,
the girdle is of green liberty. The long sleeves and the skirt are trimmed to
correspond with the blouse.

PARTY DRESS OF VELVETEEN.

Rich Costume Designed for Girl of
from Fourteen to Sixteen Years.

There are so many beautiful shades
in velveteen that it is difficult to
know which to select; the skirt of
this is quite plain; it is a circular
shape. The velveteen is arranged in
one deep fold over each shoulder, and
smaller folds form the sleeve. The



vest is of finely tucked soft silk and
insertion, and the under-sleeves are
the same; the waist-band is shaped
and cut in scallops in the front, but-
toning over.

Materials required: 10 yards velveteen,
6 yards insertion, 1 yard silk,
36 inches wide.

The Smart Scarfs.

Just at the present moment the
silks being used for the manufacture
of the smartest scarfs have patterns
which would seem to owe their in-
spiration to various phases of nature.
Fruits and flowers figure very largely
in the designs now as do all sorts of
flowering plants and vines. The new-
est scarfs of this type show another
phase of nature in their design. They
have round balls of color suggesting
suns crossed by fleecy clouds. As the
majority of these scarfs are made of
gray brocade, the cloud effect is per-
fectly apparent. One had red "suns,"
while dark blues and browns also ap-
pear in some of the patterns.

The Little Bertha.

All sorts of berthas are used for
trimming the draped bodies of crepe,
velvet and chiffon cloth gowns. Some-
times these berthas are of broadcloth
in a matching tone and embroidered in
self-colored silks. Again they are of
coarse net soutache, embroidered or
applied in self or contrasting colors;
but in nearly every instance they are
shaped like the erstwhile popular
jumper—the shoulder straps terminat-
ing just below the bust line and at
the top extending out over the sleeve.
To accompany these berthas there are
bandings to finish the sleeve and nar-
row edges to finish the collar.

ROSES ON ALL WINTER HATS.

Of Every Color and Hue, and the
Larger the Better.

Roses of every color and hue, big as
cabbages, are smart on winter hats. It
is the color that takes. Of course a
luxuriant big rose, though of satin and
silk and in the shades of pink never to
be seen on a real flower helps to en-
liven the feelings. A rose hat makes
one feel positively young, and young
faces more than ever like flowers
themselves.

The ribbon roses which adorn a
dresses hat just from Paris are made
of many shades of pink satin ribbon in
one instance, and in another of curious
shades of dead white and greeny white
to look like a bride rose.

It may seem folly to pay four dollars
for a single artificial rose, yet that is
what fashion is doing, and the ribbon
roses cost as much if not more.

"The keynote of the year is simple
elegance," said the milliner as she
carefully extricated a large hat to fit
on my head for the reception. Simple
elegance."

Truly it looked so. It was a turban,
rather large, and over the maline
finished frame was folded a point lace
scarf with little ermine and sable
tails rounding the crown. A narrow
twist of vieux bleu supple ribbon gave
the color note—that was all. Other tur-
bans—the coming hats—were as su-
perb in scarfs of ottoman silk in rich
colors.

Cretonne Bed Spreads.

The renewal of things Colonial has
brought about the fashion for bed
spreads of old world chintz. These
substitute the spreads of Marseilles.
They hang nearly to the floor, are
slashed to fit the two lower posts, and
are edged with three-inch linen lace.
There is an oblong piece made to
match for the pillows. It is always
better to use what is known as day
pillows under this. They are stuffed
with a hard substance and made to
stand firm and full.

Fancy Muffs.

Fancy muffs will be a fad of the
season, and in them there is a chance
for employing all the cleverness in
design and needlework that a woman
possesses. In a muff brocade and
feathers may be most charmingly
combined, and a neckpiece to match
may be evolved. Black velvet with
black ostrich tips can be worked to-
gether with astonishingly artistic re-
sults, while artificial flowers, either
as a substitute or in combination, are
lovely.

The Turnover Back.

The very stiff linen collar has fallen
into disrepute except for business
wear. Softer neck effects are con-
sidered desirable, and the sheer, embroid-
ered turnovers are being worn again
in combination with fluffy jabots rabat-
ties and tasseled silk or velvet crav-
ats. Worn thus, the turnover, of
course, fastens in front like a linen
collar, and the edges are held neatly
together by a fancy brooch.

Silk Skirt; Cloth Coat.

Among the best of the new cos-
tumes is seen the combination of
Ottoman silk and liberty broadcloth.
The skirt is of silk, long, flowing,
and untrimmed. The coat is also long,
is of the cloth, and usually has revers
of silk.

THE PAINTED DESERT AS A PARK

ARIZONA SEEKS ITS PRESERVATION
BY NATION.



TWIN BUTTES NEAR INDIAN WELLS.

If present plans do not miscarry, and if the people of Arizona are permitted to have their way, a little corner of the Painted Desert, equal to two townships in area, will soon be declared a national monument, and set aside for preservation forever in its present condition, for the use and enjoyment of the whole people.

There is no more beautifully indefinite term in American geography than "the Painted Desert." There are railroad maps that confine the name to a narrow strip of territory along the Little Colorado river; but anyone familiar with the southwest knows that there are at least a half score of other regions of equal or greater extent fully as deserving of the title. George Wharton James defines the Painted Desert region as extending from the Rio Grande west to the Calico mountains, the Salton sea, the Mojave desert. Its northern limits are somewhere among the plateaus of southern Utah, while its southern boundary must be sought somewhere down in northern Mexico. It includes the Colorado desert, the Grand canyon, the Mongolian plateau, the Tonto basin, the Verde, Hassayampa and Salt river valleys, the Petrified forest and the Superstition mountains. Not all of this vast region is desert in character, and only a relatively small portion of its desert expanses deserves to be described as painted.

Yet the conditions of color and barrenness that first suggested the name exist in places throughout this whole vast stretch of country. Parts of it are as fertile as any of the world's garden spots. It contains some of the noblest virgin forests in America, including a number of national forests, aggregating many millions of acres in extent. It is crossed by the Continental divide. The lofty peaks of the San Francisco and San Mateo mountains, as well as the lesser heights of the Zuni, Superstition, Mogollon, Pinal and other ranges are within its borders. It is crossed by one of the great rivers of America—the Colorado; and a hundred smaller streams, such as the Little Colorado, the Gila and Virgin rivers, Bill Williams Fork and Havasu, Walnut, Oak, Willow, Diamond and Bluewater creeks drain other portions. Portions of the desert area are mere wastes of natural sand—but other portions are chaotic "bad lands," upon which the Master Painter of the universe has spread a divine harmony of color that shames the wildest flights of the imagination.

Transcontinental travelers never fail to wonder at and admire the standing rocks, red cliffs, black lava, precipices, extinct volcanic craters and tall white walls that lend variety to the view the whole way from Ialeta to Gallup. West of the Colorado river, the chocolate-colored mountains and hills that shade from gray to black, and from brown to crimson compel the notice of the least observant. All these are of the Painted Desert—but they are no more than tantalizing hints of the greater glories that lie beyond the car window perspective.

Most of those who forsake the Pullmans and ever after boast of a close view of the Painted Desert inspect it only as an incident of a trip to the strange towns of the Hopi Indians—a long and wearisome journey of a hundred miles or more from Canyon Diablo, Winslow or Holbrook. The portions one sees on such a trip are not those most worthy of inspection—for the wagon roads follow the lines of least resistance, irrespective of the scenery. Nevertheless, no traveler over either route will ever forget the wide outlook over the gaudy, superheated sands, the fantastic sky lines, the black, grim volcanic craters and basalt cliffs, the orange and carmine "bad lands" of the Painted Desert.

Its coloring is as rich as that of the Grand canyon, and more varied. The prospect is limited only by the powers of human vision. The winds and storms and rushing waters of ages have chiseled basalt, clay and sand-

stone into images, columns, monuments, towers and strange, fantastic forms that have no names. Irrespective of its coloring, it would deserve to rank among the world's wonders. Yet its coloring is the greatest wonder of all. Here may be seen a red wall 500 feet high and 100 miles long. Yonder is a coal black cliff of hardened lava rising from a valley floor of snowy alkali. From any vantage point, one may survey a glowing landscape that shows 100 shades of pink, gray, red, chocolate, carmine, crimson, mauve, brown, yellow and olive. Near Indian Wells is a seemingly interminable line of tall rock sentinels, all garbed in different hues, on guard in this land of enchantment. No wonder the Spanish explorers, when they first beheld it more than 350 years ago, named it "El Pintado Desierto."

Nine miles north of Adamana is Dead River canyon, from the rim of which one obtains a view of the Painted Desert that can hardly be matched for scenic interest. The drive requires not more than two hours, over a road that derives more than ordinary interest from the circumstance that it crosses the old Central Overland stage route, the far western extension of the historic Santa Fe trail. Although this has not been traversed for more than a quarter of a century, the deep ruts worn by the wheels of the stage coaches, freighting caravans and prairie schooners of the emigrants, bound for the far-off land of gold in the exciting years that began with '49, are still plainly visible.

Just on the brink of the canyon is an ancient cedar tree, the only one for miles around. Tradition has it that here was the famous rendezvous and camping place of a band of desperadoes and cattle rustlers that terrorized this part of Arizona for many years. Hence the spot is locally famous as the "Robbers' Roost."

To describe even the small portion of the Painted Desert visible from Robbers' Roost is as hopeless as to describe an Arizona sunset. As far as the eye can carry is a succession of buttes, terraces and castellated hills that seem to display all the colors of the rainbow. Pervading all is the mystic purple haze of the arid lands that blends chaos itself into a symphony of color more celestial than of this sordid earth. Away off to the northwest is a black, flat-topped mesa, beyond which lies the land of the Hopi Indians. To the north is the land of the Navajos—the American Bedouins. But this is desolation itself, uninhabited even by the hardy tribes that find in the desert a congenial home. At one's feet is the sandy, boulder-strewn bed of a forgotten river whose healing flow ceased ages ago, when this gorgeous land of thirst bore a far different aspect—green with tropic vegetation and melodious with the songs of birds. From the parched desolation rise shimmering heat waves, so that one shrinks from the descent into the canyon as from a fiery furnace.

However, it is not as bad as it looks. A circuitous path leads to the canyon floor, over glittering beds of gypsum and thick deposits of mineral paint. Near the bottom the edge of a vast deposit of silicified wood is reached. This is not the famous Petrified forest of Arizona, which is 15 miles south, but in many respects it is not less wonderful. Officially it is known as the North Sigillaria forest. It is proposed to set aside 72 square miles of it as a national monument, that it may be forever preserved as a public possession.

If one's eyes be sharp he may find many strange and curious things mingled with the sand, silex and rock fragments. There are corals and the fossil bones of fishes that disappeared themselves in ocean depths when this lofty Arizona plateau was far below sea level. There are the fossilized remains of prehistoric birds, animals and reptiles for which science has not yet invented names. On a larger scale are a thousand freaks of erosion—the work of sandstorm and rainstorm, of wind, water, frost, snow, heat and all the irresistible forces of nature. Yonder stands a host of gigantic, silent, stone figures—some of almost angelic beauty, and others diabolic in their grotesqueness—among which Colorado's Garden of the Gods might be lost and passed by unnoticed, so numerous are the greater wonders.

The safest way of not being miserably lost to expect to be happy.

MERE MATTER OF INFORMATION.

Irishman Seemed to Have Good Reason for His Inquiry.

Officers have a right to ask questions in the performance of their duty, but there are occasions when it seems as if they might curtail or forego the privilege, suggests Youth's Companion. Not long ago an Irishman whose hand had been badly mangled in an accident entered the Boston city hospital relief station in a great hurry. He stepped up to a man in charge and inquired:

"Is this the relief station, sor?"

"Yes. What is your name?"

"Patrick O'Connor, sor."

"Are you married?" questioned the officer.

"Yis, sor, but is this the relief station?" He was nursing his hand in agony.

"Of course it is. How many children have you?"

"Eight, sor. But, sure, this is the relief station?"

"Yes, it is," replied the officer, a little angry at the man's persistence.

"Well," said Patrick, "sure an' I was beginning to think that it might be the pumping station!"

LONDON'S WEALTH AND POVERTY

Sad Extremes That Prevail in the World's Richest City.

The London county council, according to yearly custom, has just published some suggestive statistics. In them the British capital is put down as probably the wealthiest city in the world. Its property is insured against fire for about six billions of dollars.

It takes about 419,037 tons of killed meat and 58,735 live cattle, 375,950 sheep, 174,332 tons of fish and 80,826,330 gallons of milk to feed the population, which uses 82,152,249,000 gallons of water for drinking and other purposes.

But besides being the "wealthiest," London is also, to use a word made famous by Bernard Shaw, the "ill-thiest." Of the 4,795,789 human beings that live on its 74,816 acres of land and water, 1,453,266, or one in every 33, are paupers. But more appalling still is the fact that 20 persons in every 100 die in an almshouse or almshouse infirmary. No wonder the city is obliged to distribute through its charities more than \$50,000,000 annually.

Year Without a Summer.

The year 1816 has a remarkable cold weather record and is known as "the year without a summer." In that year there was a sharp frost in every month, and the people all over the world began to believe that some great and definite change in the earth was taking place. The farmers used to refer to it as "eighteen-hundred-and-starve-to-death." Frost, ice and snow were common in June. Almost every green thing was killed and the fruit was nearly all destroyed. During the month snow fell to the depth of three inches in New York and Massachusetts and ten inches in Maine. There were frost and ice in July in New York, New England and Pennsylvania and corn was nearly all destroyed in certain sections. Ice half an inch thick formed in August. A cold north wind prevailed all summer.

Men the Umbrella Losers.

"If the umbrella is for a gentleman I suggest that it be cheap," the clerk said. "For a lady, the costlier the umbrella the better."

"Ladies, you know, never lose umbrellas, never leave them in cars or shops, never carelessly allow them to be swiped. Why, there are gold and silver handled umbrellas, the property of ladies, that have been coming back to us for repairs for 40 years."

"But men—dear me! Men are liable to lose an umbrella the first day they take it out."

"For a man, you say, sir? Then I recommend this strong and serviceable article at 74 cents, reduced from 98."

Tail Lifting.

Many remarkable but yet properly vouched for feats of skill are recorded of professional golfers. Thus on one occasion when in his prime the late Tom Morris, Sr., undertook to demonstrate his ability in lofting a ball. For this purpose he stood in a quarry underneath the familiar Ballochmole bridge and sent a number of "gutties" in succession up to the footpath at the top, a height of nearly 150 yards. Probably without knowing it in doing so he was emulating an earlier performance of an Edinburgh player who once drove half a dozen balls over the spire of St. Giles' cathedral from the level of the street.

Given the Mitten.

One cold day a lovesick young man, who had for some time harassed a young lady with his attentions, was hurrying along the street behind this very young lady when he perceived, with delight, something drop from her muff to the sidewalk.

Picking it up, the gallant young man rushed ahead and, accosting her, smilingly held out her recovered property.

Without deigning to accept it, she eyed him coldly a moment, then said: "You may keep it; it's my mitten."

Bad Scoring.

"Yes, he's one of the worst marksmen I ever met."

"Never misses up the target, eh?"

"I should say not. Why, when he goes to vote he can't even get the cross in the circle."

DESCENT OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

Sunday School Lesson for Jan. 13, 1909
Specially Arranged for This Paper

Lesson Text.—Acts 2:1-21. Memory Verses, 2-4.

Lesson Text.—"I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you for ever; even the Spirit of Truth."—John 14:16, 17.

TIME.—May 27 or 28, A. D. 30, on a Saturday or Sunday morning. The day of Pentecost, 50 days after the Passover at which Christ was crucified. The modern Whitsunday.

CONNECTION.—Ten days after the last lesson, the Ascension, were spent in prayer and waiting.

PLACE.—Jerusalem. Perhaps the oft-mentioned upper room; perhaps one of the rooms in the temple courts.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

Three outward manifestations of the Holy Spirit's presence.—V. 2. "And suddenly." As they were praying. So the lightning breaks forth suddenly from the cloud, but the electricity that prepared for it had been gathering silently for hours. (1.) The "sound from heaven" (its source) "as of a rushing mighty wind." More clearly in the revisions, "as of the rushing of a mighty wind." It does not say that there was any wind, but only a sound as of a wind. No "whirlwind shook the building." "The audible sign filling the room announced the power represented by it as doing the same."

—Prof. Hovey. "It (the sound) filled all the house," and was heard beyond its walls by the multitudes (v. 6).

(2.) V. 3. The manifestation to the ear was followed by its manifestation to the eye. "Cloven tongues," not each tongue cleft into two parts, forked, but "the fire was in the form of tongues which distributed themselves over the company, a tongue settling upon the head of each one."

—Rackam. "Like as of fire." It was not real fire, as an organ of destruction, but with the appearance and brightness of fire, like that of the burning bush which Moses saw.

(3.) The third manifestation was through the gift of tongues.

The Significance of the Symbols of the Spirit—the Symbol of the Wind.—The Greek word, as the Hebrew word, for "spirit" is the same as that for "wind," which is a natural metaphor to represent the spirit. Jesus himself so uses it in John 3: 8.

1. It is an invisible power of which no one knows "whence it cometh or whither it goeth." But you cannot tell the causes, which are beyond our reach. Even to-day, when we have daily reports from the weather bureau, no one knows where and when a storm will arise. We see the storm and its direction, and can tell with great probability to what place it is going and when it will get there. But for beginning and end we know not whence it cometh nor whither it goeth.

2. But we recognize it by its effects, in sound, in music, in force, in life.

3. It is essential to life.

4. It is all-pervasive.

5. It is very powerful. The air is so powerful that even free dynamite smiting against it on one side crushes the rocks on the other. The other day the air from an explosion of dynamite swept away nearly a whole village.

6. Yet it is very gentle and delicate, breathing around the rose, and gently touching the little child.

The Symbol of the Flame and Light.

—1. It is mysterious in nature, ineffably glorious, everywhere present, swift winged, undefiled, and undefinable.

2. It represents the healing power of the Holy Spirit, changing night into day.

3. It expresses this purifying power. It is a disease destroyer, a refiner of gold.

4. It symbolized the comfort, warmth, cheer, fresh life, joy, peace, which the Holy Spirit imparts.

5. Fire is the symbol of intense energy and zeal. The Holy Spirit fills the soul with glowing enthusiasms and unconquerable energy and zeal.

6. Light convulses the world of dust, of dirt, of a thousand evil things unknown in the darkness. For examples, a ray of light in a dusty room, and Tyndall's ray through the glass tube, showing seed germs that no other process could make known. So the Spirit convulses of sin, of the evils in the heart.

The truth of this lesson applies to boys and girls as well as to adults. It is said of the boy Jesus that "the grace of God" was upon him, while he "waxed strong, advanced in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man." John the Baptist also was filled with the Holy Spirit even from his birth.

Children need the Holy Spirit to help them to be good, and enable them to be disciples of Jesus.

The gift of tongues was an indorsement of the command to disciple all nations, an inspiration to obey it, and a pointer to the means. "The human tongue, illuminated and sanctified by fire from the inner sanctuary, was about to be the instrument of the gospel's advancement."

The Transformation of the Apostles.—One effect of this gift of the Holy Spirit upon the apostles was a wonderful change in them. It was almost a transfiguration experience.

This is the power we need for our own growth in grace, and in every good word and work.

The great need of the church is a fuller reception of this power of the Holy Spirit. We are too cold, too afraid of deep feeling, too conventional, not too practical, but too inclined to let our practice of good works be barren of love and devotion.

1855 Berea College 1908.

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all.

Over 60 instructors, 1175 students from 27 states.
Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject. So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself, where he can make most rapid progress.

Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for these least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade (fractions and compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Egan a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Read Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory. Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE. Incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

WINTER—12 weeks, \$29.00,—in one payment \$28.50.
Installment plan: first day \$21.00 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.00.

SPRING—10 weeks, \$22.50,—in one payment, \$22.00.
Installment plan: first day \$16.75 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term, \$6.75.

SPRING—4 weeks' term for those who must leave for farm work, \$9.40.

SPRING—7 weeks' term for those who must leave for teachers' examinations, \$16.45.

Winter and Spring terms together, one payment, \$49.00.

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows:

On board, in full except that no allowance is made for any fraction of a week.

On room, or on any "special expenses," no allowance for any unexpired fraction of a month, and in any case a forfeiture of fifty cents.

On Incidental Fee, when one leaves before the middle of the term, a certificate is given allowing a student to apply one-half the fee for term bills when he returns, provided it is within four terms.

IT PAYS TO STAY.—When you have made your journey and are well started in school it pays to stay as long as possible.

The first day of Winter term is January 6, 1909.
The first day of Spring term is March 25th, 1909.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

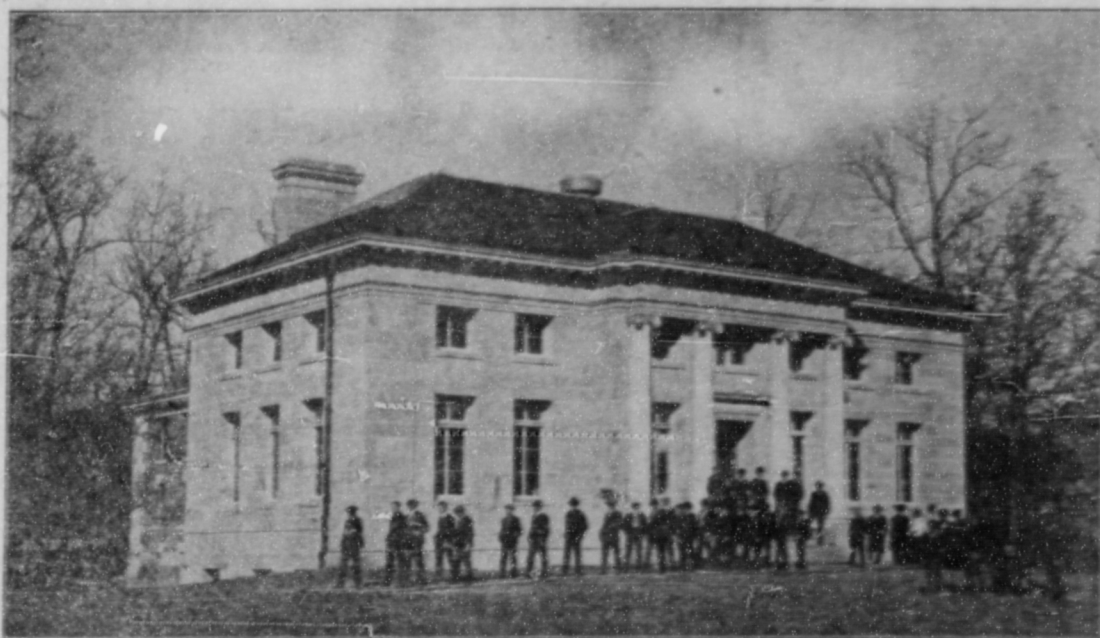
WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

That Premium Knife

takes the eyes of the men and boys who see it. The mountain people like a good thing when they see it, and to get a 75 cent knife with two blades of razor steel and a dollar paper that is worth more to the mountain people than any other dollar paper in the world—

The Knife and The Citizen for \$1.25.

That brings in subscriptions all the time. If you have not got it, you ought to have.



THE COLLEGE LIBRARY



THE BEREA BAND THAT ALWAYS CARRIES BIBLES

LAST CALL FOR SCHOOL.

The Citizen for the last two weeks, and again this week, has printed advertisements of Berea College, explaining to young people both the need of an education and the way to secure it. The time has now come to do something about it. The winter term opens on Jan. 6, 1909, and all students who want a good running start in their term's work should be here by then, or before. There is no need to go over again all the arguments for going to school—but it is worth while to stop at this time and remember that there are not very many chances to decide about going to school. The opportunity may be gone next year—it may never return—if you CAN go now, now is the time to go. The fears which deter you will be just as bad next year—and there will be no more reason for them, for they are mostly groundless. There is nothing to be gained by waiting—everything by acting. Now, act!

IN OUR OWN STATE

Ten Men Killed Christmas in Drunken Celebrations—Watterson Suggested for President—Record Breaking Turkey Raised.

WHAT CHRISTMAS COST:—It is on of the reproaches of this nation, which we call Christian, that on the birthday of the One we call Lord there is more violent crime than on any other day in the year. This comes because we celebrate, so often, by drinking. In Chicago, New York and other large cities, Christmas is the barkeepers' biggest day—in country districts, it is the day of the jug and bottle the express companies are busy the week before carrying the poison all over the state. Hundreds of packages were handled in small offices, and thousands of men got the stuff. As a result, Christmas in Kentucky cost ten lives—in every case the report says that whiskey caused it. How many widows' and orphans' tears and how much misery were caused by this celebration, can never be counted.

WATTERSON BOOMED:—There is a boom for Watterson for Democratic candidate for President next time. Byran is still willing, but he might let Watterson run. The editor is one of the ablest men in the country, but bolted the Democratic ticket once, and has hardly made his peace with all the Democrats yet. If he were to run the Bryan Democrats would treat him as they did Parker. There is no need for the Republicans to be alarmed about it.

BIGGEST TURKEY:—Robert C. Thomson of Lincoln County, raised this year what is supposed to be the biggest turkey ever seen in this state, he weighed fifty-five pounds on foot.

FIGHT AT STEARNS:—The most serious of all the bad whiskey Christmas fights was at Stearns, where a group of union miners were incited by liquor to defy an injunction of the U. S. Court against their interfering with a mine where there was a strike. U. S. Marshalls tried to arrest the miners and there was a pitched battle, in which one miner and one marshall were killed and a hotel burned. The other miners, with one or two exceptions, finally got away. It was thought for a while that several miners were burned in the hotel, but no bodies were found. Troops were ordered out to pursue the miners, and after considerable skirmishing, they are now said to have got over the line into Tennessee. The state troops had to turn back, but the U. S. Marshalls went on, and now, if the Tennessee forces cannot capture the men, a detachment of U. S. troops will be called in, for the case is one of authority of the U. S. Court, and the government has the right to use troops. The crime of these miners is just the same as that of Mitchell, Gompers and Morrison, who have been sentenced for refusing to obey a court order, but nobody seems to think this is a case of oppression, while there is a lot of hollering about the big men.

INSANE MAN SHOOT:—Matt Young, while insane the day after Christmas, shot and killed Deputy Sheriff Logan Young and wounded George Holloway, in Jessamine Co. He was captured next day, but had little memory of the shooting.

BOOES SHORTAGE:—Final checking up of the accounts of Judge Booe shows that his defalcations amount to \$38,537.55. The stealing began July 30, 1902.

TO HELP MINERS:—There have been so many accidents in mines lately that the government is thinking of establishing in mining regions stations where experts would always be ready to go to help in any mine where there is an accident. It is possible that such a station may be established at Lexington.

MAY BE CAIN'S CRIME:—James Wall is in jail at Lewisburg on a charge of killing his brother, John. He denies the crime. The coroner's jury declared him guilty.

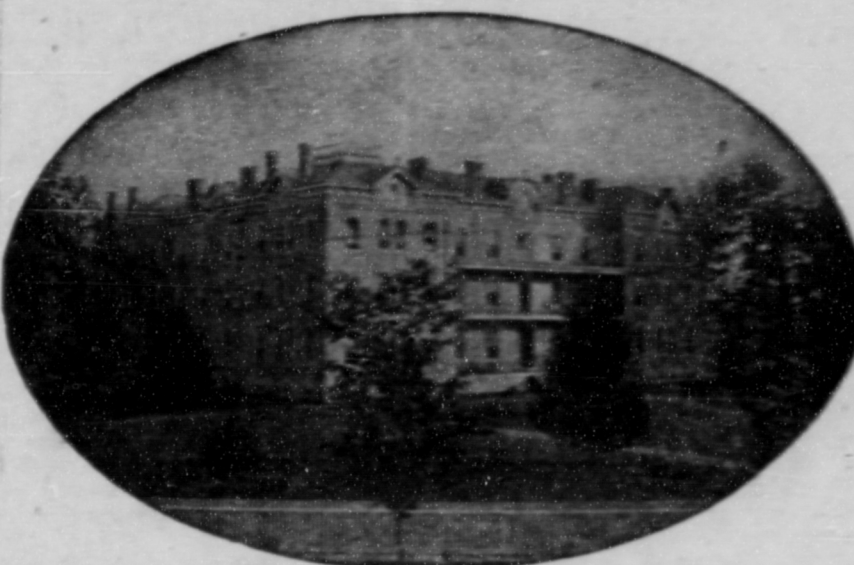
KILLED BY SON:—A little Christmas whiskey, taken the day before, induced Thomas Jackson, living near Owingsville to kill his father.

CHRISTMAS STAMPS SALE:—Kentucky has responded nobly to the appeal for help for the consumptives, shown in the Christmas stamp movement, and over 600,000 were sold in the state, which will bring in \$5,000 for the aid of the good work. The total sales in the United States, it is estimated, will be about \$250,000 worth.

SMITH MYSTERY AGAIN:—It is that that the mystery which surrounds the disappearance of W. E. Smith, a State University student last September is at last to be cleared away. An anonymous letter has been received which states that the writer is certain that the body is under twenty feet of dirt at the sewer line in Lexington. The principals in the case are trying to raise the necessary funds to have an investigation made of the sewer at the point where the body is said to be.

JIM PARKS'S STORE.

You know Jim Parks? He used to farm Out Hopkins Corner way. Well, he go tired of planting corn, And cutting oats and hay. It was too hard and dull a life— He said he could make more To move to town and open up A little grocery store. The opening up was easy done, And things just 'peared to swim. You work a farm, but keep a store— It seemed like fun to Jim. His trade? Well, he had more or less— 'Twas hardly ever more— But times would better in the fall. And—he liked keeping store. One day last week I called around, And found him dreadful blue; He'd kept the store all right, but kept The things inside it, too. "The business suits me lots of ways, But tell me how," said Jim, "A man can keep on keeping store When it will not keep him!" —Woman's Home Companion for Jan.



LADIES DORMITORY AND GENERAL BOARDING HALL

College Faculty and Teachers

Berea has many wonderful things to show to visitors and many great advantages to offer each new student: its mountain spring water; the largest library in the state; its students' brass band; its great literary societies and a hundred other things. But the greatest and best of all is its great teaching force. Here are men and women who have devoted many years to training for the different kinds of education. We have a Normal Faculty for the training of teachers; a Col-

lege Faculty for the training in the more advanced studies; an Academy Faculty for still other subjects, and an Industrial Faculty providing for such subjects as Farm Management, Household Management, Carpentry and Machinery. These are all men and women of note. Many of them are not only known in Kentucky but throughout the country. Two of them have themselves been Presidents of large institutions. Here is a partial list:

Rev. WM. GOODELL FROST, Ph. D., D. D., LL. D.,
President.

Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, Lecturer on Education.

Rev. LE VANT DODGE, A. M.,
Emeritus Professor of Political Science and Greek.

MILES E. MARSH, A. M.,
Dean of the Academy.

JOHN WIRT DINSMORE, A. M.,
Dean of Normal Department and Professor of Art of Teaching.

ROBERT H. COWLEY, A. B., M. D.,
Professor of Hygiene and Physiology and College Physician.

Rev. JAMES WATT RAINE, A. M.,
Professor of English Language and Literature.

CHARLES D. LEWIS, B. Sc.,
Professor of Natural Science, Normal Department.

CHRISTIAN F. RUMOLD, A. B., LL. B.,
Professor of Chemistry and Physics,
Clark Lecturer on Stimulants and Narcotics.

GEORGE NORTON ELLIS, A. M.,
Acting Professor of Latin.

JOHN EDWARD CALFEE, A. B.,
Acting Professor of Mathematics, Normal Department.

JAMES ROOD ROBERTSON, Ph. D.,
Professor of History and Political Science.

JAMES P. FAULKNER, A. M., S. T. B.,
Superintendent of Extension Work, Professor in Normal Department.

Rev. HENRY MIXTER PENNINGMAN, A. M.,
Professor of Christian Endowment.

SILAS CHEEVER MASON, M. S.,
Lecturer on Forestry.

O. T. CORSON, LL. D.,
Special Lecturer on Education.

Miss KATHERINE BOWERSOX,
Dean of Women, and Instructor in Normal Department.

Miss JOSEPHINE A. ROBINSON, A. B.,
Professor of Mathematics.

Miss MARY E. WELSH, A. B.,
Instructor in Greek.

Miss VIOLA SCHUMAKER, A. M.,
Instructor in English and History, Normal Department.

Miss EUPHEMIA K. CORWIN, Ph. B., B. L. S.,
Librarian.

Mrs. ELLEN M. FROST, B. L.,
Lecturer in History of Art.

Mrs. MARGARET C. DINSMORE,
Acting Instructor in English, Normal Department.

THOMAS A. EDWARDS, B. S.,
Superintendent of Model Schools.

SAMUEL L. CLARK,
Superintendent of Brick Plant.

ELLIS C. SEALE, A. M.,
Instructor in Latin and Mathematics, Academy.

GEORGE G. DICK,
Superintendent of Steam and Water Plant.

RALPH RIGBY,
Treasurer, Instructor in Visual Music.

JAMES A. BURGESS,
Superintendent of Construction and Woodwork.

EDWARD L. ROBERTS, B. L.,
Superintendent and Instructor in Printing.

EDWARD P. SMITH, A. B.,
Acting Superintendent of Farming and Instructor in Agriculture.

EMIL M. D. BRACKER,
Acting Superintendent of Garden and Forest.

HENRY G. COX, A. B.,
Instructor in German.

FRANK M. LIVENGOOD,
Instructor in Commercial Branches, Academy.

Mrs. KATE URNER PUTNAM, A. M.,
Instructor in Latin and English, Academy.

Mrs. JENNIE LESTER HILL, A. M.,
Instructor in charge of Domestic Science.

Miss ABIGAIL S. MERROW,
Matron of the President's House.

Miss JEAN CAMERON,
Matron of Boarding Hall, and Assistant in Domestic Science.

Miss LILLIE A. MOORE,
Superintendent of Hospital and Instructor in Nursing.

NOAH MAY,
Instructor inloyd and Drawing.

FRANCIS O. CLARK, B. S.,
Instructor in Mountain Agriculture.

JAMES C. BOWMAN,
Manager of Correspondence Department.

Miss EDITHA LOU SPEER, A. B.,
Assistant in Domestic Science.

Miss WILFRED CAMPBELL,
Cultural Organ and Piano.

ELIJAH F. DIZNEY,
Assistant Superintendent of Model Schools,
8th Grade Sr.

SIMON KELLY, B. L.,
8th Grade Sr.

Miss ALICE K. DOUGLAS,
8th Grade Sr., and Assistant Dean of Women.

J. J. WALKER and Mrs. S. SACKETT,
8th Grade Sr.

Miss LAURA E. ORR, B. S.,
7th and 8th Grade Jr.

Miss ADELAIDE BELL,
7th Grade Sr.

Miss HARRIET EYLER,
7th Grade Sr.

Miss ELLEN RAYMOND, Ph. B.,
6th Grade Sr.

Miss DELLA C. SMITH,
5th Grade Sr.

Miss OLLIE M. PARKER,
4th, 5th and 6th Grade Sr.

Miss LELIA ADAMS,
5th Grade Jr.

Miss KATE CODDINGTON,
4th Grade Sr. and 5th Grade Jr.

Miss LEONA EVANS,
3rd and 4th Grade Jr.

Miss VIRGINIA BOATRIGHT,
Primary, Instructor in Methods.

C. B. LINDSLEY,
Accountant in Woodwork, and Teacher of Mechanical Drawing.

Rev. HOWARD HUDSON,
Foreman in Woodwork Repair, and Superintendent of Janitors.

IRA L. McLAREN,
Accountant in Treasurer's Office.

FRANK VOSE,
Foreman in Brick and Stone Work.

ADA M. DINKLEMAN, Ph. B.,
Registrar.

Miss ADA M. PHILLIPS,
Clerk of College Secretary.

Miss ELISABETH L. LEWIS, B. L.,
Cataloger in Library.

Miss ANNA L. SMITH,
President's Private Secretary.

Miss MYRNA WALKER,
Clerk of College Treasurer.

CLARE M. CASPARI, Engineer and Leader of the Band.

JAMES COOKS, Carpenter.

BERT CODDINGTON, Metal Work.

MARK L. STINE, Foreman in Printing.

Mrs. MARGARET GOLDER, Asst. Matron, Ladies Hall.

Mrs. SALLIE WILSON, Chief Cook.

Miss MARGARET CREECH, Forewoman in Laundry.

CARL KIRK, Night School.

RALPH PRITTS, Night School.

GILBERT COOKS, Asst. in Model Schools.

COUNCIL OF THE DEAN OF WOMEN.

President—Miss KATHERINE BOWERSOX, Ex-officio.

Vice-President—Mrs. MARY H. DODGE.

Secretary—Mrs. KATHERINE H. MARSH.

Mrs. MAY Q. MARSH.

Mrs. LUCY J. RANSBY.

Mrs. SERENA V. BUCKNELL.

Mrs. LUCY E. CLARK.

Mrs. MARGARET C. DINSMORE.

Mrs. LUCY E. CLARK.

Mrs. LOUISA M. HANCOCK.

Mrs. MILDRED M. OSBORNE.

A Fault Concealed.

When you try to conceal your virtues, you find that a great deal of virtue, at least outward appearance of it, is not so much from any fixed principle, as the terror of what the world will say, and the liberty it will take upon the occasions we shall give it.

Virtue.

If we take a general view of the world, we shall find that a great deal of virtue, at least outward appearance of it, is not so much from any fixed principle, as the terror of what the world will say, and the liberty it will take upon the occasions we shall give it.

INVITED BY THE PRESIDENT

TO JOIN IN CONFERENCE ON THE NORTH AMERICAN RESOURCES.

TO BE HELD AT WHITE HOUSE

Are the Mexican and Canadian Governments—February 18 is the Date Fixed For the Event.

Washington, Dec. 25.—Announcement was made at the white house Sunday of a plan for an international conference looking toward the conservation of the natural resources of North America, to be held at the white house February 18 next.

Letters suggesting the plan have been addressed by President Roosevelt to the governor general and premier of Canada and to President Diaz, of Mexico. They will be delivered to the officials in person by Gifford Pinchot, chairman of the national conservation commission, and chief forester of the United States, whom President Roosevelt has chosen as his personal representative. This is the outgrowth of the two conservation conferences held in Washington in which the governors of the states and territories were the principal conferees.

In the president's letter to Lord Grey, governor general of Canada, the result of the two recent conferences are stated and their importance pointed out.

"It is evident," the president writes, "that natural resources are not limited by the boundary lines which separate nations, and that the need of conserving them upon this continent is as wide as the area upon which they exist. In view, therefore, of these conditions, and of the close bonds of friendship and mutual aims which exist between Canada and the United States, I take especial pleasure in inviting you to designate representatives of the government of Canada to meet and consult with representatives of the state and other departments of this government, and the national conservation commission in the city of Washington on February 18, 1909."

"I have this day addressed a similar invitation to the republic of Mexico, expressing my hope that representatives of that government also will be present and take part in the proposed conference."

The conclusions of such a conference, while wholly advisory in nature, could hardly fail to yield important benefits, both in a better knowledge of the natural resources of each nation on the part of the others and in suggestions for concurrent action for the protection of mutual interests related to conservation.

"As my representative to convey to you this letter and invitation, and at your desire to consult with you concerning the proposed conference, I have selected an officer of this government, chief of the United States forest service and chairman of the national conservation commission, whom I commend to your kind offices. Sincerely yours—Theodore Roosevelt."

BROTHERS OF ONE FAMILY

Battled With Those of Another in an Affair of Honor.

Greenville, Ill., Dec. 28.—Ruby File, aged 19, and Noah File, aged 20, were shot Saturday night in the home of their father, Charles B. File, near Reno. Ruby File died two hours later; Noah may recover.

George Willford, who is said to have done the shooting, escaped. His brothers, John and James Willford, are in jail. The latter was not present at the shooting. The Willfords and Files are members of the county's wealthiest families, both families being closely intermarried.

They are reticent as to the cause of the tragedy, but it is said it was over a relative of the Willford boys with whom Sam File, the victim's brother, had been keeping company. Some friends claim it was a result of \$125 Sam File owed George Willford.

Tug Crushed Against Pier.

Frankfort, Mich., Dec. 28.—While trying to make this harbor in the face of a terrific southwest gale the 15-ton gasoline fishing tug Rhin, owned by Harvey Hamrath, was crushed against the pier and the entire crew of four men were drowned. None of the bodies has yet been recovered.

Believed To Have Been Abducted.

Thomasville, Ga., Dec. 28.—This place is astir over the strange disappearance of Miss Evelyn Gadilla, the pretty 18-year-old niece of John C. Beverly, all the evidence pointing to her abduction at the hands of some unknown party. She vanished from her room Sunday morning.

Was a Living Torch.

Washington, Dec. 28.—After trying to revive a smoldering coal fire with oil Charles Callahan, a watchman, aged 46, Sunday became a living torch and was burned to death near a watch box.

Opera House in Ruins.

Lewisburg, Pa., Dec. 28.—Fire of unknown origin destroyed the Lewisburg opera house and several business places here Sunday, causing a loss of \$75,000. The loss is covered by insurance.

CITY FATHERS WERE CHEAP

SHOCKING STATE OF AFFAIRS IN PITTSBURG REVEALED.

Accused Ex-Bank Officers and City Fathers Are Held After Preliminary Examination.

Pittsburg, Pa.—With a suddenness that startled Pittsburg from end to end, this city Wednesday moved into first place in the role of corruption and municipal graft.

Late at night, many hours after thunderbolts in the shape of sensational testimony were exploded, the people of Pittsburg were dumfounded and unable to realize that the city is in a position to demand every laurel for being the champion legislative scandal center of America. The troubles of San Francisco are tame in comparison.

Furthermore it is stated the shocking developments here are mere preliminaries and subsequent steps against additional councilmen and business men will startle not only Pittsburg, but the whole country.

Apparently, from the testimony offered in court, the city's councils are absolutely rotten in every sense of the word. It was intimated strongly that over three score councilmen are "easy to reach" and the "reaching" necessitated only small sums ranging from \$100 to \$5.

Out of a mass of testimony it was gleaned that a majority of the council body of Pittsburg have been "reached." In the passage of one ordinance alone it was testified that 60 councilmen had divided \$45,000.

Sensations followed one another in rapid succession during the hearing of the seven councilmen and two former bank officers arrested on charges of bribery, corrupt solicitation and conspiracy last Monday night.

W. W. Ramsay and A. A. Vilasek, former president and cashier of the German National bank, were first placed on trial and were held for court in the sum of \$14,000 bail each.

The seven councilmen, President Brand and Members Klein, Soffel, Watson, Melaney and Ferguson of common council and Atkinson of select, were then called for trial. Detectives told how they trapped them and they, too, were held in bail.

The principal witness was Robert Wilson, a private detective and superintendent of the Municipal league of Scranton, Pa., who is employed by the Voters' league of Pittsburg.

AUTOMOBILE RACE IS FATAL

One Man Killed and Three Persons Hurt at Oakland, Cal.

Oakland, Cal.—As a result of a wild automobile race on the Foot Hill boulevard early Friday one man was instantly killed and another man and two young women were severely injured. The accident occurred a short distance from San Leandro.

The dead man was William E. Mowery, chauffeur; the injured are A. Jorgensen, Miss Marie Jorgensen, his sister, and Mary Jensen.

Mowery, with his party, was racing with another machine driven by John Morgan. The former machine came to grief on a sharp and dangerous double turn which Mowery attempted to make while going at terrific speed. The automobile broke away from the control of its driver, skidded to one side, struck the curb and turned completely over.

JOHNSON DEFEATS BURNS

Negro Wins Heavyweight Title in Battle at Sydney.

Sydney, N. S. W.—Jack Johnson Saturday won the heavyweight championship of the world from Tommy Burns. The fight went 14 rounds and Johnson was declared the winner on points. The police stopped the bout.

Jack Johnson is the first negro who ever won the world's heavyweight pugilistic championship—in fact, he is the only negro who ever was permitted to battle for the honor. He was born in Galveston, Tex., in 1878 and began his ring career in 1901. He is 6 feet 1 1/2 inches in height and weighed at the ringside close to 130 pounds.

Ryan Quits Directorship

New York.—Thomas F. Ryan, admittedly one of the greatest powers in the financial world, announced Wednesday that, yielding to the advice of his physicians, he had resigned from the directorship of 31 corporations. The only enterprises in the management of which the noted financier retains a hand are the Merton Trust Company, the National Bank of Commerce and the American Tobacco Company.

Deaths of Danish Ghouls

Copenhagen.—The cathedral of Roskilde, the burial place for centuries past of the Danish kings, was looted by burglars Tuesday night and large numbers of costly gold and silver wreaths, urns and shields were carried away. The tombs of both King Christian and Queen Louise were robbed of all the valuable gold and silver ornaments sent by the crowned heads of Europe and the city of Denmark.

War on Louisville Loan Sharks

Louisville, Ky.—Police and press of Louisville are engaged in a campaign against those firms which make their living by percentages on loans. The vigorous attacks against those companies began when an alleged defaulter of a working girl in this city was reported to one of the papers. Since that time one of the morning papers has not missed an issue without a first-page story dealing with alleged nefarious practices on the part of the loan companies. Several big marshals are helping.

THE HONORS OF WAR



UNION LABOR LEADERS GIVEN PRISON TERMS

Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison Sentenced to Twelve, Nine and Six Months Respectively and Severely Scolded in the Bucks Stove Case.

Washington.—Twelve months in jail for Samuel Gompers, president, nine months for John Mitchell, one of the vice-presidents, and six months for Frank Morrison, secretary, all of the American Federation of Labor, were the sentences imposed by Justice Wright of the supreme court of the United States in the Bucks Stove case.



Samuel Gompers.

District of Columbia Wednesday for contempt of court in violating an order previously issued enjoining them from placing on the "Unfair" or "We don't patronize" list the Bucks Stove & Range Company of St. Louis, Mo.

All three of the defendants were in court when sentences were pronounced, and notice of an appeal to the court of appeals of the District of Columbia at once was filed. Gompers being released on \$5,000 bond; Mitchell on \$4,000 and Morrison on \$3,000 in addition to the wife and daughter of Gompers, there were present a number of local labor leaders and others who were attracted by the noted that the decision of the famous case would be announced. Mr. Gompers' family were visibly affected.

Gompers Weeps When Sentenced.—With tears coursing down his own cheeks, President Gompers heard the order of the court which condemned him to prison for a year. Both Mitchell and Morrison seemed stunned by the sentence, although Mitchell appeared to be the least concerned.

Asked if he had anything to say when sentence should not be pronounced, President Gompers declared that he had not consciously violated any law. "I was much like the world," he said, "but he could not do it at that time. He added, however, that this was a struggle of the working people of our country and it is a struggle of the working people for the right."

Mitchell and Morrison confessed themselves to an indictment of what Gompers had said.

The decision of Justice Wright, which consumed two hours and 20 minutes in reading, was one of the most scathing arraignments that ever came from the bench in this city.

American Navy Banks Secured

Washington.—Our navy stands secure among those of the great world powers at the present time, according to the Navy Year Book, prepared by Pitman Puffer, clerk to the senate navy committee.

Big Fire in Lima, O.

Lima, O.—A fire raged in the business section of Lima for several hours Wednesday night and threatened great destruction. A number of stores and residences were burned, the loss being about \$150,000.



John A. Mitchell.

Following an extensive discussion of the scope of the case, Justice Wright said: "From the beginning it is evident that the defendants have been engaged in a conspiracy to defraud the Bucks Stove & Range Company of St. Louis, Mo. of the purpose of—"

"I. Depriving plaintiff of property."

"II. Depriving plaintiff of property."

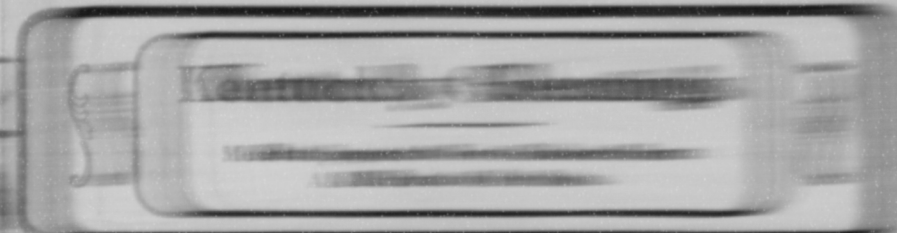
"III. Depriving plaintiff of property."

"IV. Depriving plaintiff of property."

"V. Depriving plaintiff of property."

"VI. Depriving plaintiff of property."

"VII. Depriving plaintiff of property."



CAPTAIN'S OFFICE

Captain's Office.—The captain's office is a place of great importance in the ship. It is the place where the captain gives orders to the crew and where he keeps the ship's log.

Protecting the Captain.—The captain is the head of the ship and is responsible for the safety of the crew and the cargo. He must be a man of great courage and strength.

Chiefs of the Ship.—The chiefs of the ship are the officers who are in charge of the different departments of the ship. They are the first mates, the second mates, the third mates, the surgeons, the chaplains, and the stewards.

Protecting the Ship.—The ship is a great machine and must be protected from all dangers. The captain must see to it that the ship is always in good condition and that the crew is always ready for any emergency.

Protecting the Cargo.—The cargo is the lifeblood of the ship and must be protected from all dangers. The captain must see to it that the cargo is always in good condition and that the crew is always ready for any emergency.

Protecting the Crew.—The crew is the backbone of the ship and must be protected from all dangers. The captain must see to it that the crew is always in good condition and that the ship is always ready for any emergency.

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East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

Our correspondence published herein is subject to the editor's right to use it for editorial purposes, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

REMEMBER THE DATE

Winter Term of Berea College
All Departments
Opens Jan. 6

ENGAGE BEREA ROOM FOR WINTER TERM

There will be more students at Berea the coming winter than ever before, especially in the Normal Department. The number of young ladies expected is especially large and for the winter the beautiful new hotel, the Daniel Boone House, will be used as an annex to Ladies Hall. The old Hospital Building is being fitted up for rooms for young men. There are good rooms still to be had but they are filling up rapidly. Write to the Secretary, Will C. Gamble, Berea, Ky., enclosing one dollar, and he will reserve a room for you. Be on hand Jan. 5. Term opens at 1:30 on morning of the 6th.

Do not wait at home to get ready to come to Berea. Come January fifth and get ready afterwards.

Prof. Hunsore's great book on "Teaching a District School" is having a large sale in all parts of the country. They are fortunate students who can be in Prof. Hunsore's class in Methods this winter.

Farmers' boys and young farmers should take special notice of the course in farm crops to be taught this winter by Mr. Francis O. Clark, an instructor in Berea College. He will teach how to judge of soil and seasons, show the proper way of cultivating or rotating crops so as to maintain the fertility of the soil, and give many valuable instructions regarding seeds, stock, and other matters which help people make more money out of the land.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

For several weeks correspondence has been coming in days late. This causes an great inconvenience as the column is published on Wednesday afternoon and copy that comes in late delays the paper.

We like to get letters on Monday but if it is impossible to get your correspondence in by that time Tuesday will do. Hereafter any letters that come in later than Tuesday will be held over till the next week for publication.

JACKSON COUNTY.

ANNOUNCEMENT—FOR COUNTY JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce J. W. Mullins of Egypt, Ky., a candidate for County Judge of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican party.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are authorized to announce E. E. Wolfe of Madison, Ky., a candidate for Assessor of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican party.

We are authorized to announce W. H. Green of Egypt, Jackson County, Ky., a candidate for Assessor of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican party.

MOORE.

Moore, Dec. 28.—The McKee Sunday school gave an entertainment and Christmas tree last Thursday night at the Academy. It was an enjoyable occasion. The room was opened to its utmost capacity to accommodate the large audience. The Sunday school is doing good work.

The highest attendance any Sunday school has had this year being 184. Rev. Isaac McFarland preached last Sunday night at the Academy. The Pical Court met on the 18th to settle with the sheriff. Corn is selling here at 50 cents delivered. Two fat hogs sold last week at 5 cents per lb. Lloyd, the 5 year old son of Mr. J. K. Sparks, while playing with some small boys about an old shop house fell off the low eaves and fractured one of the bones of the forearm. He is getting along nicely. There will be an adult Bible class organized next Sunday.

REAGAN.

Reagan, Dec. 28.—Christmas passed off nicely. Several people visited the wedding of Mr. Edna Toney's daughter. Our school at this place closed the 28th, with music and recitations. The teacher returned to his home at Egypt, Saturday. There will be another box social at the Indian Creek school house New Year's night. We would be glad to have a large crowd attend. "Grandpa" Gabbard went to Red Lick to build up the church there. Mrs. Mattie Coyne made a business trip to Berea one day last week.

visiting her father, Mr. Jno. Gabbard, on Sandlick. Mercedes, Carlotta Isaacs and Nannie Gabbard are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. Gabbard of this place. Mrs. Lizzie McCollum is on the sick list. Mr. Wm. McCollum, Jr., has moved to his new home near Friendship. Mrs. Martha Robert entertained quite a crowd yesterday. Mrs. Elsie Hurley is visiting her parents at Egypt.

ISAACS.

Isaacs, Dec. 26.—Christmas is over and people are ready for work again. Our school closed Dec. 24th with a very pleasant time. Mr. Ed McQueen and Miss Vina Purkey were quietly married Dec. 14, at the home of Dr. G. W. Cook. Mrs. Mary E. Purkey has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Martha Davis for the past week. Miss Sarah Watson's school at Loom closed Thursday and she has returned home. Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Purkey spent Christmas with the former's brother-in-law, H. C. Davis. Miss Maggie Beach and Mollie Sexton visited Mrs. Tillie York Thursday night. Miss Rosie Watson's school at Friendship closed Monday. John Sexton has moved to Buffalo.

KERRY KNOX.

Kerry Knox, Dec. 27.—Christmas was quietly spent by all in this vicinity and all enjoyed it. School closed Christmas day with an entertainment and Christmas tree, the children were well supplied with presents and all had a jolly time. The Rev. W. W. Powell conducted a successful meeting at this place last week. Fifteen were added to the church. Baptismal services were held Sunday. Mr. James Powell who has been very ill with pneumonia is improving. Stanley, the little child of Mr. and Mrs. Allen Clemmons who has been ill for the past five months is slowly recovering. Mr. Joe Smith and Miss Laura Hatfield were quietly married at the home of D. C. Sparks on Dec. 18. Mr. and Mrs. Will Jones and children of Dreyfus spent Christmas with friends and relatives at this place. Mr. J. A. Lane and Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Lane spent Friday night and Saturday with James Click and family. Mr. and Mrs. James Baker of Hugh visited Henry Click and family Friday night. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Williams and children are visiting relatives at Dreyfus this week. Mollie and Bertha Pearson will go to Berea Jan. 4th to enter school for the winter term. Mr. and Mrs. James Click visited at Clayton Pearson's Sunday. Phoebe Click is visiting Sunshine Jones at Dreyfus this week.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

GATLIN.

Gatlin, Dec. 26.—Christmas passed quietly. Charley Ponder of Jellico is visiting relatives and friends in this vicinity. Miss Berta Robinson entertained a number of her friends with a nice dinner Christmas. W. H. Ponder and Dan Ponder spent Christmas in Livingston. Mrs. Rosa Howard, of Hamilton, O., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Bette Howard. Dan Ponder made a flying trip to Mt. Vernon Saturday. Miss Mary A. Mullins and brother, Bert, spent Christmas at Livingston. Mrs. Rachel Ponder and daughter Elsie are visiting the former's sister, Mrs. Geo. Simms and F. M. Ponder's family. Quite a crowd attended the funeral of John Mullins, deputy U. S. Marshall, who was shot and killed near Somerset. He was laid to rest in the Mullins cemetery near Fairview church. We are glad to hear some of our boys say "We are going to Berea College this winter."

BOONE.

Boone, Dec. 28.—A Sunday school exhibition was held at Fairview church Sunday. Public school closed at this place the 18th with an entertainment. The small son of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Bush of Richmond, died last Sunday. The body was brought here for burial. The father and mother are visiting Mrs. D. Bolen this week. Mr. B. B. Chastain is sick. The Rev. C. C. Wilson preached interesting sermons at Macedonia church Saturday and Sunday. Harris Johnson of this place and Ida Powell of Hayti were quietly married Christmas eve. Sunday school is progressing nicely. We thank God for the upbuilding of our church and Sunday school organized by the Rev. C. C. Wilson. Mrs. D. Bolen who has a broken arm is some better. Miss Hattie Poynter was the guest of Mrs. Mattie Coyne last Sunday. The Rev. C. C. Wilson went yesterday to Red Lick to build up the church there. Mrs. Mattie Coyne made a business trip to Berea one day last week.

Mrs. Mary Wren visited friends at Snyder one day last week.

WHITLEY COUNTY.

CORBIN.

Corbin, Dec. 28.—Mrs. Rebecca May of McWhorter is visiting friends and her son-in-law, Willie Dungan, who was married Dec. 20 near London. Mr. Sherman Wilson and Miss China Salmons were married Christmas day. Mrs. T. H. and Robert R. Parsons are in Louisville spending the holidays. The Rev. T. J. Roams of Bonham spent Christmas with H. F. Dungan. The Corbin Ice Co. is building a fine cold storage plant of concrete blocks.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

TRAVELERS REST.

Travelers Rest, Dec. 28.—We are having snow. Married Dec. 24, Mr. Otis Creach and Miss Della Bowles at the home of the bride. Wesley Hartsock and wife visited Mr. Robt. Rowland last Saturday night. Mrs. Minta Creach has been very sick with pneumonia. We are sorry to hear of the death of William Andrew. He was a good citizen.

IMPROVEMENT OF COUNTRY LIFE

It is always nice to believe that whatever you are doing or have is the best possible, and it is very pleasant to be satisfied. So there is a good deal to be said for the people who are declaring these days that farm life is the best ever, and that there is nothing but foolishness in Pres. Roosevelt's plan to help the farmer. It is too bad that we cannot agree with these people—there is any amount of good on the farm, and good that can be said about it, and yet we believe, and think most people agree with us, that there is a great deal of room for improvement in farm life. The following editorial in the Southern Agriculturalist, of Nashville, seems to us so well written, and expresses so well the needs of the farmer, that we give it to our readers:—

"It is a hard thing to say, at this Christmas tide, but the general impression left on my mind is that farm life in Tennessee is awful and wretched."

"It is true there are beautiful country homes here and everywhere, and every home is beautiful, be it cottage or palace, poor or rich, if to the visitor it expresses ideas of content and comfort."

"But as the procession of country homes pass in review before my mind, it is rarely that such a one presents itself."

"Many farms of two hundred acres or more have houses not only devoid of beauty, but devoid of the common comforts of life."

"I have known intimately the home life of the average mechanic in cities, and I am confident that if a full comparison could be made between the homes of the mechanics of Nashville, Memphis, or Knoxville, who make \$2 per day, and the homes of the farmers of Tennessee owning two hundred acres of land, that the former would be found better furnished and their families better clothed, and better supplied with books, and rational means of amusement; in fact, that the family of the average skilled mechanic is better cared for than the average well-to-do farmer. And the comparison is utterly unfair to the mechanic, because such a farmer has an invested capital of from five thousand dollars up, while the mechanic has only the work of his hands."

"I have been in farm homes whose owner had money in the bank besides the ownership of four hundred acres of river-bottom land, and the house was bare of the most ordinary comforts—no carpets—split-bottom chairs, benches to sit on at table, and other things to correspond. All the money in all the banks of Tennessee could not compensate for such cheerlessness."

"It is strange that young countrymen regard any sort of work in town a deliverance from such surroundings."

"President Roosevelt's Commission on Country Life held a notable session in Knoxville recently, at which valuable suggestions were made. We were told to improve our country roads, to teach agriculture in our rural schools, to safeguard the health of the community by improving the sanitary conditions of farms."

"And all these things are highly important in the bettering of country life."

"But to me the most vital need of the farm family is comfort in the home—better furniture, better clothes, more books and papers, good pictures—and this does not mean expensive ones."

"A word, let us drive the word out of the ugly out of our farm homes and let us make them very places where men and women and boys and girls may live happily."

CIGARETTE SMOKING

By William A. McKee, Professor of Philosophy in the Kansas State Agricultural College.

One of the greatest dangers to our moral and intellectual well-being today is the fact that cigarette-smoking is becoming a popular and among boys and young men, while the use of a strong pipe is a close second in favor. Go where you will in this broad land of ours, and the pale faces, clear eyes, trembling fingers, and the first stench of cigarette fumes tell the same pathetic story. This most serious blight upon the bloom and east of our American boyhood is shameful to parental ignorance and carelessness. For the past eight years a rare been tracing out the cigarette boy's biography, and I have found that in practically all cases the lad began his smoking habit clandestinely, at an early age, and with little or no thought of its seriousness, while the fond parents perhaps believed that their boy was too good to engage in such a practice.

MANY GOOD MEN SMOKE.

It is not the purpose of this paper to make an attack upon smoking in general. A majority of the best and ablest men of the country are smokers, and they unquestionably get a great deal of satisfaction out of their cigars and pipes. After a man has fully acquired the habit, smoking tends to drive away depression and to make him better satisfied with his lot and more agreeable companion of men and women. By this I do not mean that the smoker has the advantages over the non-smoker, but rather that the former, through the indulgence of his habit, gets these results over and above what he has when he goes with out his usual cigar. Out of one hundred such men whom I interviewed, ninety-nine frankly admitted that smoking tends to improve the health, and that they would not advise my young man to begin the habit. This practice is very offensive to many delicate natures, is somewhat filthy at its best, and disgusting filthy at its worst, as the ordinary smoking car will bear witness. Often, in public places, even refined women are forced to breathe the sickening fumes coming direct from the nostrils of some coarse brutal cigarette smoker. Smoking is a practice entirely unnecessary to the development and refinement of the race, and it will in time do away with the way of the liquor-drinking habit.

MOST HURTFUL IN CASE OF BOYS.

But the serious nature, and even the cruelty, of this smoking habit among men is at once apparent when we consider its influence and effects upon boys. I have tabulated reports of the condition of nearly 2,000 cigarette-smoking school boys, and in describing them physical and mental ailments have often resorted to the use of such epithets as "pale," "sweaty," "puffy," "squeaky," "voiced," "sickly," "short-winded," and "extremely nervous." In my tabulated reports it is shown that out of a group of twenty-five cases of young college students, smokers, whose average age of beginning was thirteen, according to their own admission, had suffered as follows: Sore throat, four; weak eyes, ten; pain in chest, eight; "short-wind," twenty-one; stomach trouble, ten; pain in heart, nine. Ten of them appeared to be very sickly. The younger the boy the worse the smoking hurts him in every way, for these lads almost invariably inhale the fumes; and that is the most injurious part of the practice. According to Dr. Sims Woodhead, professor of pathology in Cambridge University, cigarette-smoking in the case of boys partly paralyzes the nerve cells at the base of the brain and thus interferes with the breathing and the heart action. And yet, all this debility and more as will be shown later is brought upon thousands of boys who innocently imitate the example of their elders. I am not quite ready to deny any mature man the right to smoke, but I am unwilling to concede him the right to permit his youthful son to take up the practice before maturity is reached.

During the past year I have made hundreds of sphygmograph records of persons of various ages, conditions of health and temperament, about one hundred of these being boys and youths addicted to the smoking habit. The records reproduced here with are representative of each of the class. It might not be out of place to explain that the sphygmograph, a records satisfactory the comparative strength, regularity and nervousness of the heart beat. It will also show very quickly any changes in the heart movement resulting from either mental or physical stimuli. It may be said, too, that there is almost as much individuality in "heart writing" as there is in hand writing. But with the aid of this instrument it is an easy matter to distinguish readily between healthy and unhealthy conditions. The discussions here will be confined to

an attempt to throw additional light upon the nature and condition of the cigarette smoker.

There is much to warrant the conclusion that the habitual cigarette smoker's heart is very weak and feeble, except for the very few moments during which he is indulging the habit, and that the vibrations at this time are unduly excited.

From the evidence we are led to the conclusion that in the case of boys and youths, cigarette smoking is very detrimental to the physical and mental well-being. Moreover, my investigations indicate that it makes very little difference in the effects whether the victim uses pipe or cigarette, provided he inhales the fumes; and with the very few exceptions the young smokers are smokers. The ordinary cases exhibit about the following types of conduct: (1) While the craving is at its height, the victim manifests much weakness and often excitation. (2) During the "indulgence" the clock is alternately fumbled and blanching, the respiration considerably increased, and the hands tremble. (3) About twenty minutes after smoking the muscles become relaxed, the respiration slow and shallow, the skin on the face dry and mallow, and there is an apparent feeling of unconsciousness about everything.

The injurious effects of smoking upon the boy's mental activities are very marked. Of the many hundreds of tabulated cases in my possession, several of the very youthful ones have been reduced almost to the condition of imbeciles. Out of 2,000 who were attending public school, only six were reported "bright students." A very few, perhaps ten, were "average," and all the remainder were "poor" or "worthless" as students. The average grades of fifty smokers and fifty non-smokers were computed from the records of one term's work done in the Kansas Agricultural College, and the results favored the latter group with a difference of 17.5 per cent. The two groups represented the same class rank; that is the same number of seniors, juniors, sophomores and freshmen.

The ordinary cigarette-smoking student often has a very peculiar experience in his effort to prepare his daily lessons, about as follows: He goes to his room in the evening with the full intention of studying and opens his text-book, but a certain nervous uneasiness, soon leads his hands automatically to roll and light a cigarette. He inhales the habit a few minutes when, presto, the lesson task which awhile ago looked serious and urgent now appears trivial and unnecessary, and he accordingly neglects it. He is not affable and companionable, but the higher moral judgments have lost their value to him and he is most ready to yield to the evil suggestions of others. The partial brain paralysis resulting from the smoking makes the victim regard with indifference the most sacred promise he has ever made to any one, and he is likely to violate it upon the slightest provocation.

The more I work with these confirmed cases of cigarette smokers, the more I am convinced of the futility of attempting a complete, permanent cure. I have attempted personally to assist hundreds in their efforts to quit and have met with many failures. Hypnotism, suggestion, and all the more ordinary methods have been resorted to with poor results. No ordinary year's confinement in the habit can break it off without the help of some very strong outside influence, and then the struggle will be a desperate one. A typical case of the "quitter" may be represented by the following true story:

One night at 9:30 I went to the door in response to a feeble rap, and admitted a pale, sixteen-year-old boy, who said at once: "Professor, do you mind if I don't want you to hypnotize me? I smoke 4 cigarettes every night in bed and about fifty every day, and I quit. I tried to hypnotize the departed youth, but failed. It was an easy matter, however, to stir him emotionally, and as the result of my efforts he agreed to his feet down his 'makings' and presented them to me, pipe, tobacco, and all. 'I am done with this forever!' Here is my whole outfit." Whereupon, he seized the pipe—an expensive one—broke it, threw the pieces out into the darkness. I will let out my blood with my own fist before I'll ever smoke again," he exclaimed. "I wish my mother were here!"

This boy was very much in earnest, and with the red blood crowding into his region or his brain, where I had begged him to place it, he believed that he would be victorious. But, alas, for the sequel! The emotion gradually cooled off, and during the next day the old craving gnawed at his vitals until late in the evening, when he recovered some "makings" and took a big smoke. Nothing else looked reasonable to him. And this young man is still hard at it.

I have advertised widely for bona fide cures of the more pronounced cases, but have had few favorable replies. Out of about 200 who had met with some success, I gleaned the following: (1) By showing the boy in every possible way he is hurt and blinded by the habit, arouse his determination to quit. His strong, earnest desire to reform is the first prerequisite. (2) During the course of the effort, do everything possible to build up in the boy a strong, vigorous body. He is usually under nourished, as a result of the practice. (3) Fix for him the strongest possible incentive to quit, such as a money reward or other valuable gift, a social advantage, the promise of a coveted journey, or even from the performance of certain disliked tasks. (4) Several have found religious conversion a most effective means of salvation from this vicious habit. But in such a case permanent reform will be the expense of much careful, vigilant work after the first change of heart.

Preventing is the only practical solution of this cigarette, or boy-smoking question. Boys take up the practice in innocence, "just for fun," and are usually its victims before the matter is detected by their parents. Any normal, healthy boy will learn to smoke if thrown among young smokers without any caution or restraints from those in authority over him. After the parent discovers the fault, there is often a pathetic struggle, perhaps attended by many maternal tears, and then a compromise. That is the boy tries in vain to quit, and finally agrees to compromise on a pipe. But he will inevitably violate every rule of good conduct ever taught him by his parents before he will give up the habit entirely. All his best mental attitudes and dispositions now come to him as a result of his smoking, and the converse is true whenever he attempts to quit.

But parents must learn more about the nature of this insidious habit and prevent its being taken up. The following methods of prevention have been reported effective: (1) Begin to talk to the boy as early as the sixth or seventh year about the matter and make a strong appeal to his sense of honor. Do not be too insistent and threaten to inflict punishment but indicate rather that you think him too worthy to take up the practice. (2) Offer to set aside some material or pecuniary reward to be paid when he reaches an age, provided he continues his total abstinence, and add to this the sentiment that he may then do as he pleases. Never ask a boy to pledge away in advance the years of his childhood. (3) Remind the boy in every possible way how much concern you have for his well-being and how much you are willing to sacrifice for him and how anxious you are to be true to him and to help him. He will then likely never break faith with you. (4) Keep in touch with the boy, and know at all times his joys and hopes and aspirations. Be his companion and adviser and true friend, and he will respect your wishes in regard to him.

It is the misfortune of most boys and some girls to be misunderstood by their parents. There is no nobler and more trustworthy service to be performed by parents than presenting to the world the rare gift of well-born, well-reared sons and daughters. Let all parents study their children more and learn to be their exemplars and true companions, and humanity will receive a great benefit as a result. There is latent within the ordinary boy much that is clean and ennobling and inspiring. Find it, feed it, and bring it to realization, and you will live to see the day when a Beneficent Providence will reward you richly for all the care and painstaking it involves.

HADDERWAY.

The oldest named country home in Jackson county, according to a Columbusian who is a friend of the owner. The name as it appears at the front is "Hadderway," and never fails to attract attention from passersby. For years the wife wanted to leave Kansas City and go to a farm. What the family finally moved they named the home "Hadderway."—Columbia Herald.

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